

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3294.—VOL. CXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1902

WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE



THE PEACE: MR. BALFOUR READING THE TERMS OF SURRENDER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 2.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

*"The burgher forces in the field desist from any further resistance to the authority of King Edward VII., whom they recognise as their lawful Sovereign."*



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

The terms of peace may be regarded with sober satisfaction. We have carried our point. The Boers levied war against the British Empire, and they have paid the forfeit of defeat. Every cool observer knows that if they had forced us to abandon the struggle, they would have annexed Natal out of hand, and speedily absorbed Cape Colony in a Dutch Republic. They have failed, and so it is they who undergo absorption. Nobody can say that the terms are ungenerous. Every burgher who has not misconducted himself will start afresh as a British subject, with the help of British credit. He will not be treated as Germany treats her Poles, whom a refined Chancellor compares to rabbits. His children will not be flogged in the schools when they pray in their native tongue. He will have a voice in the administration of his country when tranquillity is thoroughly established, a voice which he denied to the Outlander. But his independence is gone; he must give up his arms, and any remaining stores of ammunition hoarded for another conflict; he must take the oath of allegiance to the King. To these conditions the burgher is pledged, and to this pledge we expect him to be loyal, although the amiable Leyds suggests that perjury is a form of patriotic discretion.

The Government is not likely to neglect rational precautions. Cape rebels are not to enjoy the boon of British credit, nor will they have the chance of misusing the ballot-box instead of the rifle. No loyal refugee, I presume, will go without the help so freely accorded to the Boer. The civil administrators of the new colonies must at once set about the task of stimulating immigration from other colonies, and from the United Kingdom. The burgher may carry firearms by license, and the British immigrant must be equally equipped, and an expert with his weapon. The Boer does not respect civilians who cannot ride and shoot. The new settlers ought to qualify themselves without delay for his good opinion. In Australia and New Zealand a man may ride and shoot, and perform all the functions of the citizen soldier, without being suspected of a criminal tendency to "militarism." One of the lessons of this war is that, without adopting the Continental form of conscription, we should seize every facility for training our own people to the use of arms. Among other advantages, this will give the nation a rational interest in Army reform. It will put an end to the fallacy that the way to preserve peace is to tempt attack by helpless unreadiness. It will cure some persons, I hope, of the cant that competence to bear arms is the spirit of unrighteousness. It will make the British emigrant to the Transvaal and the Orange Colony a man in the sense that is respected there, though it smacks of devilry to the sentimentalists who chatter about universal arbitration.

No nation is worth its salt that does not show a sane and masculine regard for its own interests. This is the secret of the patience with which we have successfully fought this war at a vast cost, not of life and treasure only, but of long-cherished illusions. There have been lamentable blunders, due chiefly to defects of system. We repaired the blunders by dogged persistence, and we must repair the system in the light of our experience. Some of our ill-wishers abroad are ineffectually hiding their mortification under the assumption that we shall never learn. Possibly they may learn something by watching the course of administration in the Transvaal and the Orange Colony. The Boer has yielded, but we do not exult over him. He has taught us some of our weaknesses by his valour and resource, and he has given the Empire a sense of unity that it never possessed before. The foe who does that commands our lasting respect, and it is our business to teach him that to be a citizen of that Empire is no mean thing. It is possible, of course, that do what we may, the Boer will sigh for the palmy days of Mr. Kruger. It may be that the Dutch in South Africa will not accept the issue of the ordeal they rashly forced upon us, but will cherish the hope of asserting their racial supremacy in another generation. It is also conceivable that politic statesmanship, backed by a clear resolve to hold our own, may gradually disarm the tradition of resentment. Prophecy, as the cheapest form of egotism, should be avoided; but the duty that lies plainly before the Empire must be pursued without swerving.

Patience compensates us for many shortcomings. The man who is mostly in our thoughts just now stands more eminently for this quality than any of his contemporaries. It is Lord Kitchener who has carried a laborious plan to victory through the most wearisome stages of this war. By cooping up the Boers within the lines of blockhouses, and driving them from pillar to post, he wore out their resistance. No other strategy was possible in so vast an area. No foreign critic has offered a luminous alternative. If Lord Kitchener had been operating in a country like Belgium, he could have broken the strength even of the most elusive adversary in a much shorter time. In Egypt he had to face the problem of the desert, and years

of preparation were needed before an expedition could move surely and irresistibly to Khartoum. At Pretoria it took him eighteen months to compass the veldt with a net so strong that the Boers struggled in the meshes until they were exhausted. The patient skill of this great organiser has had a reward which no sane military critic can affect to misunderstand.

It is amusing to recall that nine months ago we were assured by some wise persons that the British troops in South Africa were "stale." At the end of the longest campaign in which a European army has been engaged since the Peninsular War, the British soldier proved to have rather too much stamina for the conclave at Vereeniging. Had Christian De Wet believed that Mr. Atkins was "stale," I doubt whether his voice would have been given for peace. It is a quaint illustration of the Boer character that the delegates at Pretoria made a series of proposals that might have come from victors instead of the conquered. This may have been deliberate comedy, or the remnant of a strange credulity; but it did not survive the conferences with Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner. Our grim commander seems to have had a magical charm for De Wet; and at Vereeniging the field-cornets forgot war and politics under the softening influence of football. There were some Scottish gentlemen acting as a guard of honour to the beanfeast, and I have no doubt that they joined in the sport with a professional ardour most impressive to Jan and Hans. When a Boer football team visits our shores and makes our best players look anxious, Mr. Kipling may revise the philosophy of a certain poem.

My German correspondents continue to favour me with concise expressions of their animus against Cecil Rhodes. One of them tells me that Rhodes's wealth was "sin-money," and that rather than let his son take an Oxford scholarship out of it, the upright German father would hang a millstone round the young man's neck. It will be interesting to see how the Kaiser fares in dealing with this sentiment. I can imagine him remonstrating with an upright German father who has made a fortune in commercial speculation, every kreutzer of it free from taint. This he will demonstrate to his Sovereign by means of incorruptible ledgers; then he will exhibit the millstone, prepared for any student in his family who may have the evil ambition to take Rhodes's legacy and go to Oxford. And then the Kaiser will turn thoughtfully away, gratified by the adamant integrity of his subjects, and possibly reflecting that Germany has a system of education which need not make her yearn for our Universities. In that reflection there would be much more than a glimmer of reason; but it does not flash upon my correspondents, who are chiefly concerned, like a certain eminent personage, with rebuking sin. I daresay it is one of their virtuous recreations to follow the propaganda of the Pan-German party, who want to enlarge the German Empire without sin by absorbing Holland, Belgium, most of Austria and Switzerland, and north-eastern France. This scheme is to be crowned by the destruction of the British Empire amidst the plaudits of the amalgamated Dutch, Belgians, French, Austrians, and Swiss. The political sanity of this is manifest; but what I admire above all is its beautiful morality.

I sympathise with the Scottish peer who has been deploring in the *Daily Mail* the strain of the Coronation upon his privy purse. By the most elaborate calculations he shows that it may cost a peer anything from £250 to £3300 to witness the crowning of his Sovereign. It can be done for the smaller sum by a personal humiliation which the Scottish peer describes in feeling terms. He can hire robes and coronets, subsist in squalid lodgings, reduce his daughters to wretchedness by stinting their dress allowance, shun all his friends for fear of being expected to entertain them; in short, he may lead a pariah's life for a fortnight. I gather that he has decided to adopt this melancholy course, although it might be more judicious and dignified to stay at home, and celebrate the Coronation with the local entertainment which Mr. Thomas Hardy's Wessex folk call "a randy." Would it not savour more of true fealty to listen to the joyous pibroch among one's ancestral hills than to hire a coronet from Mr. Nathan and steal shamefacedly to the Abbey in a four-wheeled cab?

To be sure, these Coronation prices are making a great commotion in many bosoms. Bachelors who dwell in hotels assure me they are driven out by the greed of landlords. One poor houseless wanderer with an independent income describes his sufferings almost with tears. He gave up his rooms because the rent was doubled, and he talks of sleeping on the Thames Embankment. He says that if his landlord should beg him to go back after the Coronation, he will be inflexible. Don't you see the picture? Two figures on the Embankment at three in the morning, one entreating, the other stern: "Come back to your comfortable home on the old terms," implores the one. "Never!" says the other; "I'd rather sleep under the canopy of heaven, in the hotel of the beautiful star!" Imagine the bewilderment of Policeman X.

## THE PEACE.

When the war with the two Boer Republics broke out on Oct. 11, 1899, even the most pessimistic prophet would scarcely have foretold that it would last over two and a half years. This, however, was the destined duration of the struggle, now happily ended, which must rank as the most extensive military operation in our history. The war may be broadly divided into three periods—the first, that of uncertainty and disaster which saw the reverses of Stormberg, Magersfontein, and Colenso; the second, the series of swift successes, including the relief of Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking, the surrender of Cronje at Paardeberg, and the advance upon Johannesburg and Pretoria; and the third the long-drawn-out guerilla warfare with a scattered but resolute enemy, whose obstinacy has at length been worn down by the dogged perseverance of Lord Kitchener. Once before, in March 1901, an attempt to conclude peace was made, when Lord Kitchener met Botha and the other Boer leaders at Middelburg. The negotiations, however, ended with Botha's refusal to accept the terms laid down by the British. Until the April of the present year, nothing further was done in the way of peaceful overtures, but in that month various communications passed between the opposing leaders, and a conference was fixed for May 15 at Vereeniging. Then followed a time of suspense during which, although neither side relaxed its vigilance in the field, there was both at home and in South Africa an earnest expectation that some decisive arrangement would be concluded. As we are now aware, when the conference met, the Boers began by demanding the franchise, equal rights for the Dutch and English languages, a customs union, mutual amnesty, and various other considerations which were lofty enough to have satisfied even Messrs. Kruger and Leyds, had they been of any account in these particular negotiations. To this the British Government formally replied that it was impossible for them to entertain any proposals based upon the continued independence of the former Republics. The Boers then stated their willingness to surrender their independence as regards foreign relations, their desire to retain self-government under British supervision, and their readiness to surrender part of their territory—proposals which were promptly rejected as differing essentially from the principles laid down by his Majesty's Government.

The British terms were thereupon drafted and laid before the burghers, and these, after certain amendments, are briefly to the following effect: The Boers to surrender all munitions of war and desist from any further resistance to King Edward, whom they recognise as their lawful Sovereign; burghers in the field to be gradually brought back to their homes, the same to apply to prisoners of war; surrendered burghers to retain their personal liberty and their property; no proceedings to be taken against surrendered burghers for acts of legitimate warfare, although certain offenders against the usages of war will be tried in due course and punished, but not with death; the Dutch language to be used within certain limits in schools and law courts; the possession of firearms to be permitted, subject to a license; military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to be superseded as soon as possible by civil government and representative institutions leading up to self-government; native franchise not to be considered until self-government is introduced; no special war tax to be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony; a commission to be appointed to restore burghers to their homes and to provide them with means of making a fresh start, for which his Majesty's Government will make a grant of three millions sterling. Besides the grant, the British Government will make advances on loan free of interest for two years, and repayable over a period of years with 3 per cent. interest.

At half-past ten p.m. on May 31, at Pretoria, these terms were definitely signed by Lord Kitchener, Lord Milner, Mr. Brebner, Generals De Wet and Olivier, Judge Hertzog, Mr. Schalk Burger, Mr. Reitz, Generals Louis Botha, Delarey, Meyer, and Krogh.

Early on the morning of June 1 the War Office received the news, which was without delay communicated to the King, who heard it with deep satisfaction. The notice was posted outside the War Office, but attracted comparatively little attention. The first important public announcement was appropriately made by the Lord Mayor from the Mansion House to a jubilant crowd. About a quarter-past six Sir Joseph Dimsdale, in his robes of office, appeared on the balcony, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and Miss Dimsdale, who bore in their hands a long white scroll, inscribed in red letters with the words, "Peace is proclaimed." For several minutes the uproar was tremendous, but at length comparative silence was secured, and the Chief Magistrate read the telegram. In response to calls for a speech, the Lord Mayor hoped that his fellow-citizens would show their appreciation of the peace by hailing it in their different spheres of life quietly and in an orderly manner, advice which was unfortunately neglected by the more aggressive of the "mafficking" throngs which on Sunday and Monday night made the thoroughfares of the West End hideous with their unseemly rowdiness.

At half-past eleven on Monday morning a meeting of the Cabinet was held, and Ministers were enthusiastically cheered by a dense crowd as they arrived at Downing Street. Within the Houses of Parliament, and especially in the Lobby, there was a general air of rejoicing, and a thronged House eagerly awaited Mr. Balfour's statement of the terms of surrender. Curiously enough, the occasion did not move the First Lord from his usual impassivity. Without a note of eloquence, without the slightest betrayal of emotion, he rehearsed the document, and sat down without comment. It was left to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who followed, to emphasise the more sentimental aspect of the position. In the House of Lords the terms were read by Lord Salisbury, and the satisfaction of the Opposition was expressed by Lord Tweedmouth in the absence of Lord Spencer. The general verdict is that the Empire, while amply securing what she has spent so much to win, has dealt generously with her new subjects, to whom she now extends the right hand of fellowship.



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ST. MAGNUS HOTEL, HILLSWICK, SHETLAND, under the Company's management. Comfortable quarters, excellent Cuisine, and Moderate Terms. Grand Rock Scenery, good Loch and Sea-fishing in neighbourhood.

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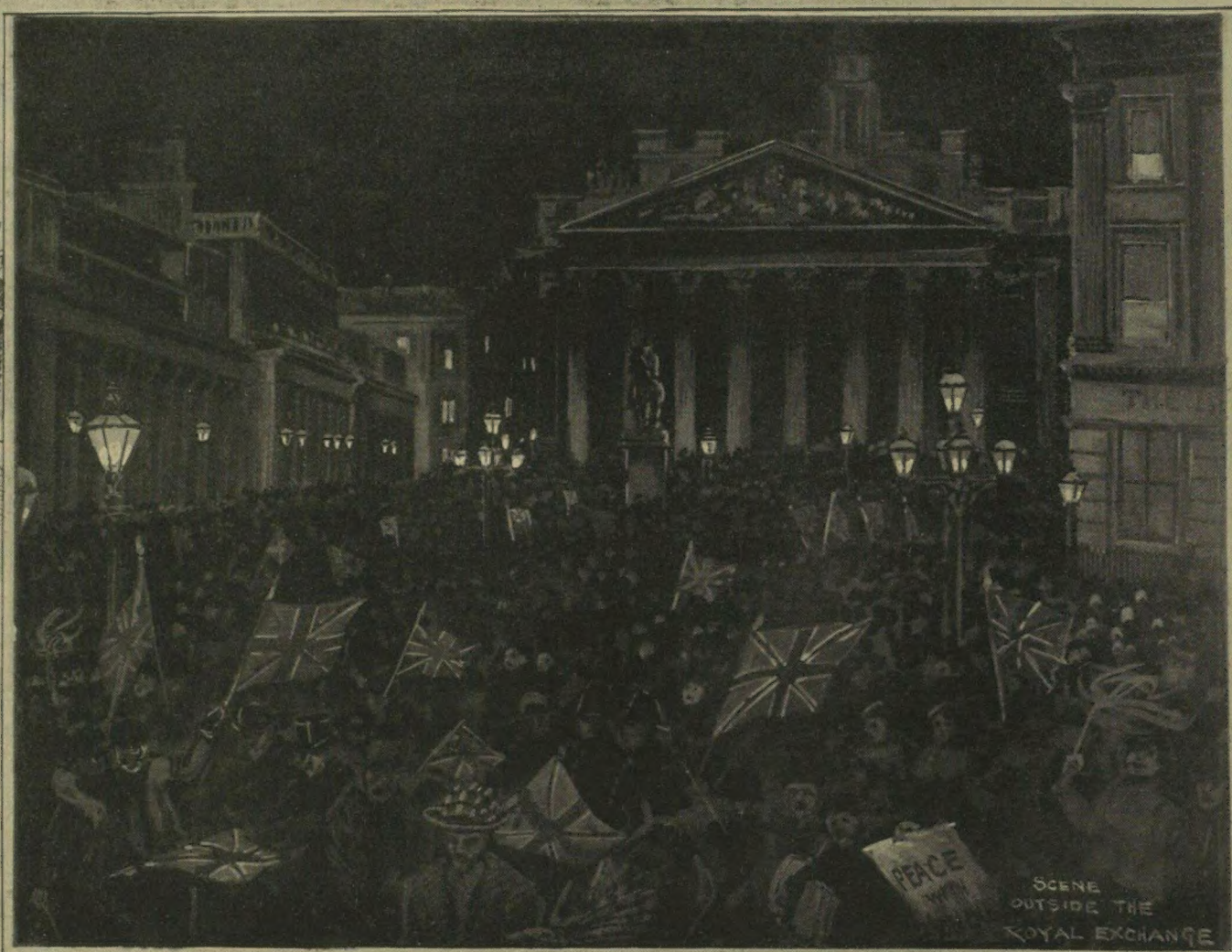
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# THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS: IN THE CITY.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER.



## THE EXUBERANT DEMOCRACY.

The tendency to rejoice in a demonstrative fashion was not until the early successes of the war associated with the British character, and once again the populace has exemplified the new verb, to "maffick." Not improbably, the speculative instinct of those who supply the implements of din and grotesque adornment has fostered this sacrifice of national dignity.



THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS: IN THE SUBURBS.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO.



THE IMPROMPTU BONFIRE AT NEW WANDSWORTH, JUNE 2.

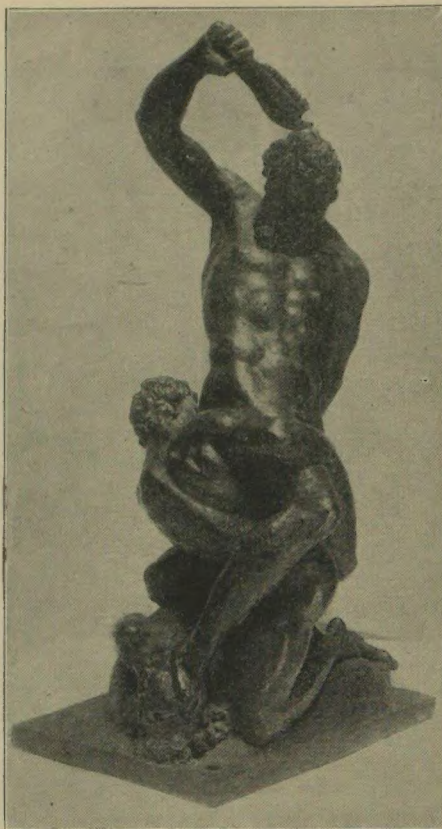
*At nightfall on Monday, an enthusiastic crew of youthful and reckless spirits brought together a collection of hurdles, furniture, garden trellis, and in fact anything that would burn, and started a huge bonfire near Clapham Common. Woodyards and unoccupied houses were laid under contribution, and even the seats from the Common were imperilled.*



## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## THE KING AND THE IRISH GUARDS.

On May 30, the day officially fixed for the recognition of the King's birthday, past or future it is difficult to say his Majesty presented colours to the 1st Battalion Irish Guards at a parade at the Horse Guards. The ground was held by men of the Foot Guards, forming three sides of a square facing the gateway, and the massed bands of the Guards, with their drum-majors at their head, as well as a squadron of Horse and Life Guards, were in attendance. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, preceded the King, who wore the uniform of the regiment to be honoured, by some minutes, and took up her position in the Levée Room, where the Princess of Wales and her children joined her. The King, with whom was the Prince of Wales, was met at the quadrangle of the Palace shortly before eleven by the Commander-in-Chief, the Headquarters Staff, Major-General Sir Henry Trotter, and the Home District Staff, and escorted to a place before the window at which the Queen sat, while a royal salute was given and the opening bars of the National Anthem played. The brilliant cavalcade then rode across the square to inspect the troops, and, this ceremony finished, the Staff returned to the saluting-point, leaving the King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and Lord Roberts in the centre of the square. The colours, after having been removed from their cases, were laid on an altar of drums, before which stood a priest in robes and an acolyte bearing a silver vase of consecrated water, and the hymn "Brightly gleams our banner" was sung by the bandsmen and drummers. The Roman Catholic chaplain, the Rev. Father Forster, then recited a prayer in Latin, the acolyte making the responses, and sprinkled the colours with the holy water. Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-General of the Forces, repeated the Lord's Prayer, and the consecration was complete. The senior Majors of the Irish Guards bore



SAMSON SLAYING THE PHILISTINES (PROBABLY BY MICHAEL ANGELO), SOLD FOR £1200.

of stained glass measuring 9 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft., the work of Guillaume Marcillat, a fifteenth-century artist, the sum of £1180 was paid. The panel represents the adoration of the Magi, and bears the arms of Pope Leo X. It was taken from the dome of the Cathedral of Cortona. A life-size figure of a child leaning upon a shield emblazoned with the arms of the Uberti, by Verocchio, realised £1200. Another example which we illustrate is a group representing Samson slaying the Philistines, a Florentine work of the sixteenth century, attributed to Michael Angelo. The price was £1200. A Paduan example of the early sixteenth century, representing a boy extracting a thorn from his heel, a study after the antique, was purchased for £800. A few days before the Bardini sale Messrs. Christie also disposed of a curious Henry VII. beaker cup of silver weighing just under seven ounces. The cup, which fetched £1270, probably belonged to the Farriers' Guild, for around the base are ten projecting ornaments closely resembling horse-shoe nails. It bears the London hall-mark of 1496. Messrs. Crichton were the purchasers.

## THE LATEST NAVIGABLE BALLOON.

The newest dirigible balloon, invented by Messrs. Spencer, the well-known aeronauts, and built by them to the order of Messrs. Mellin, in general appearance is much like that of M. Santos Dumont. The main point of difference lies in the wooden screw, constructed on the Hiram Maxim system, which is fixed in front of the body of the machine and pulls or sucks it forward through the air, instead of propelling it from the rear, as in the Brazilian's air-ship. The framework is entirely of bamboos, lashed and bolted to one another, and, with the exception, of course, of the motor and steering-board, there is practically no metal on the whole machine. The result of this is shown by the scales. The total weight, with everything fixed, is under 300 lb., the frame accounting for 125 lb. of this. The car is novel, inasmuch as the place of the usual basket-work is taken by bamboo cross-bars and netting. The framework—which is 45 ft.



A HERCULES BY POLLAIUOLO, SOLD FOR £6000.



STAINED GLASS PANEL, SOLD FOR £1180.



FIGURE OF A CHILD BY VEROCCHIO, SOLD FOR £1200.



BOY EXTRACTING A THORN FROM HIS FOOT, SOLD FOR £800.

## THE SALE OF THE BARDINI COLLECTION: SOME COSTLY EXAMPLES.

them to the King, who saluted them, and handed them back, that they might be placed in the hands of the two kneeling subalterns. In delivering them, his Majesty made a short speech, which was replied to by Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Cooper, the officer commanding. A general salute to the banners followed, and the King and Princes returned to their former stand, where they again saluted as the new colours were borne past at a slow march. At the left of the line, the subalterns handed them to two colour-sergeants, guarded by two sentries. The picturesque ceremony of trooping the colour was then performed.

**THE AUSTRIAN EXHIBITION**  
The Prince and Princess of Wales, on the afternoon of May 31, visited the Austrian Exhibition of Industrial Arts at Prince's Skating Club. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Austrian Ambassador and other officials. Herr Sandor Jaray and Herr F. Ehrbar represented the exhibitors, and Herr Emil Mühlbacher, the commercial

secretary, was also in attendance. Their Royal Highnesses stayed for an hour inspecting the examples of Austrian industry and art. Jewellery, work in porcelain, glass, terra-cotta, embroidery, lace, tapestry, musical instruments, and colour-printing were adequately represented; and among the curiosities pure and simple were two copy-book leaves written by the Emperor Francis Joseph at the ages of eight and nine. The exhibits of house-decoration and furniture are specially noteworthy. The dainty statuettes in bronze and terra-cotta are particularly attractive to connoisseurs.

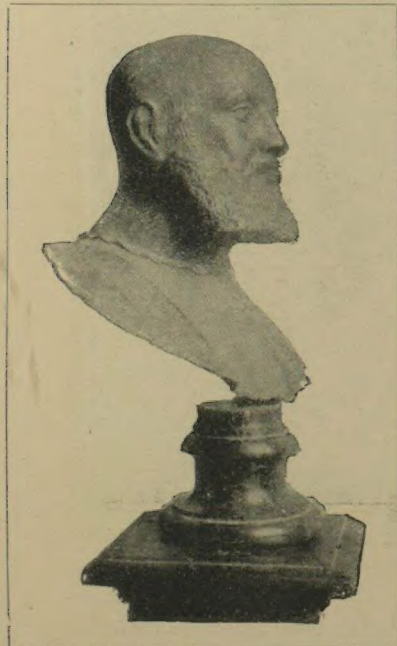
## THE SHAH IN GERMANY.

On the afternoon of May 29 the Shah of Persia arrived at Potsdam, and was received by the German Emperor. The Jägers of the Guard formed the guard of honour, and their band greeted the Shah with the Persian National Anthem. The Emperor and the Shah shook hands several times, and after inspecting the guard drove in an open carriage to the Orangerie, where the Eastern visitor is accommodated. Shortly after his arrival the Shah visited the Mausoleum at Potsdam and laid wreaths on the tombs of the Emperor and Empress Frederick. In the evening the Shah paid his return visit to the Emperor at the New Palace, and was decorated with the Order of the Black Eagle, in return bestowing upon the Emperor a high Persian decoration.

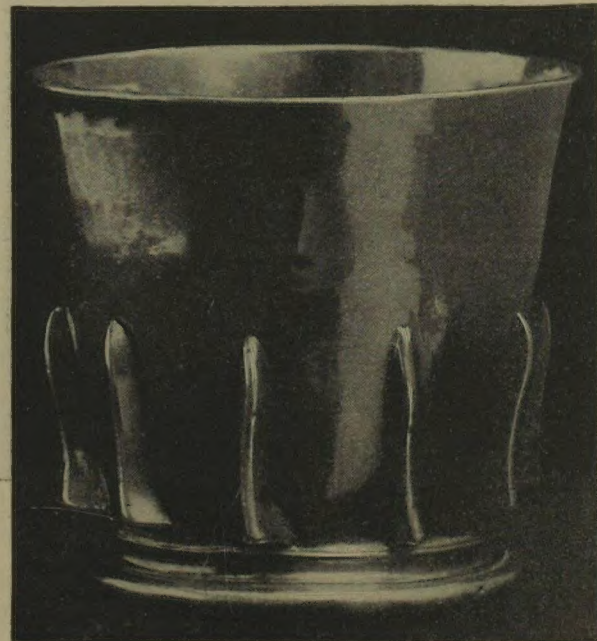
## THE BARDINI COLLECTION.

The choice collection of pictures and other works of art, chiefly mediæval Italian and Renaissance, the property of Signor Stephano Bardini, of Florence, was sold by auction on May 26 and the four following days. Among the most notable objects for which wonderful prices were realised, the following may be mentioned: The highest price, *i.e.* £6000, was given by Mr. Durlacher for a Hercules attributed by some to Donatello and by others to Pollaiuolo. The sum of £2750 was paid for a bust of Dr. Marc Antonio Passeri, the celebrated Doctor of Philosophy at Padua. The bust is life-sized. The beard is square-cut, and on the shoulders hangs a simple academic gown with the senatorial band. The work was attributed to Andrea Briosco Riccio. For a panel

long—is in three parts, for convenience in transit. The driving-power is furnished by a Simms petrol-motor of 35-horse power. The gas-bag is 75 ft. in length, and is not covered with netting, it being found difficult to enclose properly a balloon of elongated shape. When the aeronauts—the vessel will carry two light-weights—desire to descend, air is pumped into the envelope from a hand-machine in the car as the gas is allowed to escape, in order that the balloon may always remain taut. Automatic valves release gas should the pressure become too great. The envelope has received three coats of special varnish, one outside and two in. By this means



THE BARDINI COLLECTION: BUST OF DR. PASSERI OF PADUA, SOLD FOR £2750.



A SILVER BEAKER (HENRY VII. PERIOD), SOLD FOR £1270.



it is believed that the fabric itself will be undamaged by either the gas within or the air without. Messrs. Spencer expect to make some five-and-twenty trips during the season, which ends in September, the first to be over London.

#### FASHIONABLE SPORTING EVENTS.

Three interesting sporting events, each largely patronised by Society, took place on May 31—the Aéro Club meet at Ranelagh; an Anglo-American polo-match at Hurlingham; and the first meet this season of the Coaching Club at the Powder Magazine, Hyde Park. The Aéro Club meet was the occasion of the ascent of three balloons, Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington's "Shropshire," Mr. Frank H. Butler's "Graphic," and Mr. Leslie Bucknall's "Vivienne." The "Graphic," which has a cubic content of 45,000 ft., was first released, bearing Miss Vera Butler, Mr. Frank Butler, Mr. John Holder, and Mr. C. F. Pollock, as ballooning expert. The "Vivienne," carrying Mr. Ernest Bucknall, Mr. Leslie Bucknall, and Mr. Stanley Spencer, came next, followed by the "Shropshire," with Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington, Mr. S. F. Edge, and Mr. Percival Spencer. The first balloon reached ground safely at Evesham, at nine o'clock in the evening; the second at Warwick; and the third near Bicester. The first of the matches between English and American polo teams at Hurlingham ended in a victory for the visitors by two goals to one, though the English players thrice put the ball through the goal, only to be twice disqualified on the off-side rule. Among those present was Prince Arthur of Connaught.

#### PARLIAMENT.

Peace was announced in both Houses with every token of general satisfaction. The terms have been substantially familiar to the public for more than a year. They differ from the terms offered by Lord Kitchener at Middelburg only in regard to the sum to be paid for restocking the farms of the burghers and relieving them from the liabilities of the war. On this point a generous concession has been made. But the surrender of the Boers is complete. The grant of self-government is left to the discretion of the Imperial Executive, but the delay will be as short as possible. A Reconstruction Commission for the restoration of prisoners of war to their lands will have Boer representatives. English will be the official language in the new colonies, but Dutch may be used in schools and in the courts of law when this is deemed expedient in the interests of justice. There is no amnesty for the Cape rebels, who will be tried in accordance with the laws of the Cape and Natal. The death penalty will not be inflicted, but short of that the ringleaders will be liable to

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. Lambert Hepenstal Ormsby, the newly elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, is the second senior surgeon of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, and has served on its staff for upwards of thirty years. Mr. Ormsby, who is a graduate in arts and M.D. of Dublin University, studied his profession at the Meath Hospital and the school of the Royal College of Surgeons, and filled the offices of prosecutor of the late Professors Bevan and Morgan, Senior Demonstrator and Surgical Teacher, and Examiner in Surgery. For the past two years he was

occupant of the Presidential chair. He received 303 votes to M. Deschanel's 267.

Sir Walter John Pelham, fourth Earl of Chichester, who died at Stanmer Park, near Lewes, on May 28, after a long illness, was born on Sept. 22, 1838, and was the eldest son of the third Earl by his marriage with Lady Mary Burdenell, daughter of the sixth Earl of Cardigan. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his M.A. in 1859. At an early age he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex, the county for which his father was Lord Lieutenant; and was also at various times a magistrate for the county, Chairman of the East Sussex Quarter Sessions, a County Alderman, and Chairman of the Council. He successfully contested Lewes in the Liberal interest in 1865, and held his seat until his retirement nine years later. Lord Chichester married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Hon. Sir John Duncan Bligh, in 1861, and succeeded to the title in 1886. He was particularly proud of his connection with the Protector by the marriage of the second Baron Pelham of Stanmer with Annie, a great-granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell. At Stanmer were preserved portraits of the Protector's mother and his daughter, Lady Fauconberg, in addition to a pocket Bible with a Latin inscription in his handwriting.

The succession of the Rev. the Hon. Francis Godolphin Pelham to the Earldom of Chichester on the death of his brother adds another to the five clergymen who were already members of the House of Lords. The new peer was born in 1844, the son of the third Earl, and was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1867, and being ordained in 1869. He has been curate of St. George's, Doncaster; curate of St. Pancras; rector of Upton Pyne; vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley, and rural dean; rector of Halesowen; rector of Lambeth; rector of Buckhurst Hill; and, since 1900, vicar of Great Yarmouth. He held the Chaplaincy to the Archbishop of York from 1882 till 1890, to the Bishop of Winchester from 1890 till 1896, and also to the Bishop of Bangor. Lord Chichester married the Hon. Alice Carr Glyn, daughter of the first Baron Wolverton, in 1870, and his eldest son now takes the courtesy title of Lord Pelham. His recreations are reading, golf, and gardening.

A special Thanksgiving Service for the conclusion of peace will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, June 8. The King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family will attend. Formality will be dispensed with as far as possible, and the King and Queen will drive from Buckingham Palace in a private carriage. The Bishop of London will preach.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has consented to preside at the Battle of Flowers to be held at Earl's



THE PEACE REJOICINGS IN LONDON: THE SCENE OUTSIDE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AT 1.45 P.M. ON JUNE 2.

Vice-President of the College. He was articled to the late Sir George Porter, Bart., with whom he was for long associated. The new President is a New Zealander, having been born in Auckland. He is a member of the Senate of Dublin University; Surgeon to the National Children's Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to the Drummond Military School, Chapelizod; Fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Ireland; a member of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals; and a Justice of the Peace. Formerly he was Surgeon of the Royal Longford Rifles; a Guardian of the South Dublin Union; Chairman of the South City Dispensary Committee; and Chairman, since the death of the late Right Hon. Alderman Meade, of the Association for the Housing of the Very Poor in Dublin.

The election of M. Léon Bourgeois as temporary President of the French Chamber of Deputies is a blow

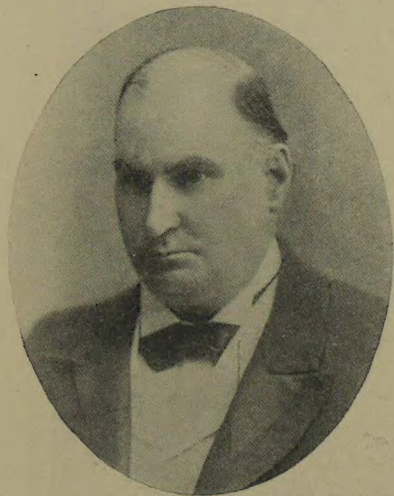


Photo. Lawrence, Dublin.  
MR. L. H. ORMSBY,  
New President of the Royal College of  
Surgeons in Ireland.

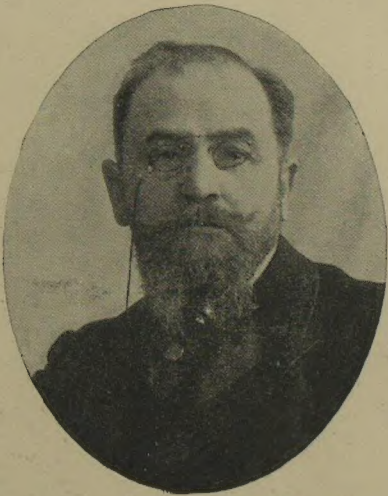


Photo. Renque, Paris.  
M. LÉON BOURGEOIS,  
Temporary President of the Chamber  
of Deputies.

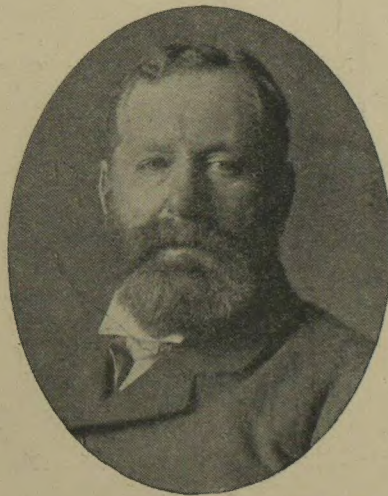


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE EARL OF CHICHESTER,  
Formerly Liberal M.P. for Lewes.

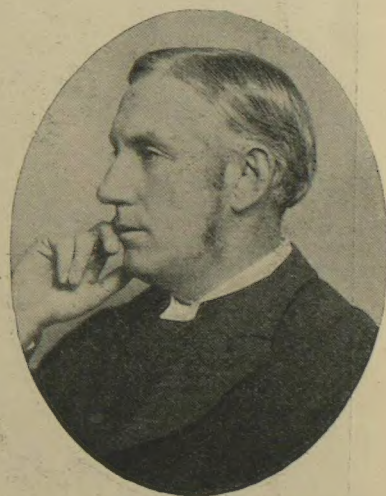


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE EARL OF CHICHESTER,  
Vicar of Great Yarmouth.

punishment, and the rank-and-file will be disfranchised for life. The Education Bill went into Committee, and efforts were made to confine its scope to secondary education. It was argued by the Opposition that municipal and County Councils would have enough to do with this branch of the subject, and that primary education should be left under the care of the School Boards. Amendments to this effect were defeated after Sir John Gorst had explained that although School Boards had done excellent work, it was impossible to have a dual system of rating authorities.

to the reactionary groups who had pinned their faith to M. Paul Deschanel, whose presumed aspirations towards the Elysée doubtless had much to do with his defeat, as also had personal jealousy. The new President is a statesman of considerable versatility and extensive experience. His political career began in important provincial prefectures, and his acceptance in an emergency of the Prefecture of Police. Since that time he has held portfolios, including that of Foreign Affairs, in four Cabinets. A staunch Radical without being a political sectarian, M. Bourgeois will be a popular

Court in connection with the fêtes in aid of French charities in London. The bazaar, as we have already announced, will be held at the French Embassy on June 10 and 11, and the celebrations of the three following days at "Paris in London" will include a dramatic fête, a historical pageant, a grand automobile battle of flowers, an aquatic floral fête and pageant, an illuminated pageant and lantern fête, a cycle battle of flowers, and a fancy-dress carnival. Tickets for the whole of these fêtes can be obtained from the stewards, or from the honorary treasurer, Mr. Edward Roehrich, 3, Cophall Chambers, E.C.



# THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS: IN SCOTLAND.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG AND H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT FROM SKETCHES BY W. A. DONNELLY, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN GLASGOW.



GLASGOW CITIZENS, LED BY THE LORD PROVOST, SINGING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

*On the receipt of the news of Peace at Glasgow, Lord Provost Chisholm hastily convened a meeting in the Banqueting Hall of the Municipal Buildings. The citizens hurried from all quarters, and the operative east joined with the opulent west in singing "God Save the King."*



# THE OFFICIAL MILITARY CELEBRATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA LEAVING THE HORSE GUARDS.—[Photo, Shield.]

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART.



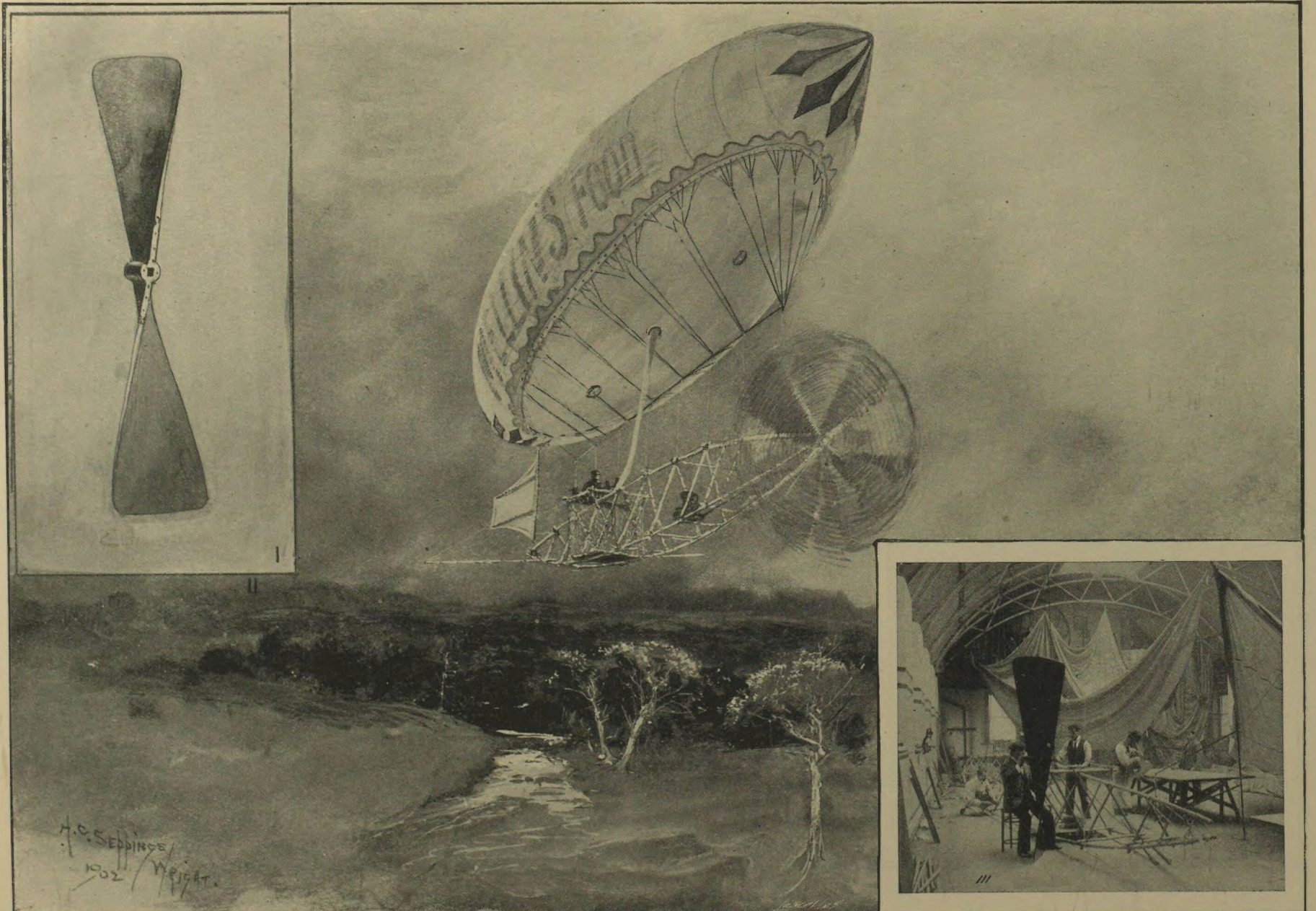
KING EDWARD PRESENTING THE IRISH GUARDS WITH THEIR FIRST COLOURS AT THE HORSE GUARDS' PARADE, MAY 30.

*The usual celebration of the Sovereign's birthday by a trooping of the colour was this year rendered additionally important by the presence of the King. His Majesty, who was attended by the Duke of Connaught, Lord Roberts, and the members of the Headquarters Staff, wore the uniform of his new Irish Guards, to which regiment he presented the first set of colours they have had the honour to bear. The new colours were blessed on an altar of drums by Bishop Taylor Smith, the Chaplain General of the Forces; and thereafter King Edward handed them to Lieutenant the Hon. Mervyn Wingfield and Lieutenant Sir Smith Child, who received them on bended knee. The ceremony concluded with the picturesque trooping of the colour.*





THE SHAH OF PERSIA IN GERMANY: HIS MAJESTY ARRIVING AT POTSDAM ON MAY 29.  
DRAWN BY H. LÜDERS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BERLIN.



1. THE WOODEN SCREW. 2. THE BALLOON IN MID-AIR. 3. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BALLOON IN MESSRS. SPENCER'S WORKSHOP

THE LATEST NAVIGABLE BALLOON.

The newest dirigible balloon, which has been invented by Messrs. Spencer, the well-known aeronauts, and built by them for Messrs. Mellin, much resembles in general appearance that of M. Santos Dumont. Its chief difference lies in the screw, which, instead of propelling the air-ship from the rear, is fixed in front and draws or sucks it along. The total weight is something under 300 lb.



THE KING'S PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO.



KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT THE TEMPLE FLOWER SHOW, MAY 28.

*The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria and Prince Charles of Denmark, paid a private visit to the Temple Flower Show before it was thrown open to the public. Sir Trevor Lawrence, President of the Royal Horticultural Society, acted as guide to the royal party.*



# THE FIRST TEST MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA AT EDGBASTON.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT EDGBASTON.



## INCIDENTS OF THE DRAWN MATCH.

The public suffered a great disappointment in this important cricket event, which was utterly spoiled by the rain. So bad was the weather on May 30 that when England had scored 370 for nine wickets the innings was declared closed. Australia responded with 36. Saturday's sunshine tempted the players late in the day to resume the game on a hopeless pitch—a most doubtful policy; and when the visitors had scored 46 for two wickets in their second innings, the game was declared drawn.



THE EXHIBITION OF AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIAL ARTS AT PRINCE'S SKATING CLUB.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO.



THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE EXHIBITION, MAY 31.

1. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNT DEYM (THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR) AND COUNTESS DEYM, IN THE REFRESHMENT-ROOM.

2. EXHIBIT BY THE CARLSHAD GLASS-WORKS.

3. EXHIBIT OF FURNITURE: AN INTERIOR.

4. WROUGHT-IRON EXHIBIT BY THE LOCKSMITHS' GUILD OF VIENNA.

5. THE POTTERY EXHIBIT: AN AMPHORA.

6. EXHIBIT OF BRONZES.

7. THE GREAT HALL OF THE EXHIBITION.



## LITERATURE.

## NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

*Kate Bonnet.* By Frank R. Stockton. (London: Cassell and Co. 6s.)  
*The Naturalist on the Thames.* By C. J. Cornish. (London: Seeley, 7s. 6d.)  
*Mazeppa.* By Fred Wishaw. (London: Chatto and Windus. 6s.)  
*Will o' the Wisp.* By John Garrett Leigh. (London: Dent.)  
*The Scenery of England.* By Lord Avebury. (London: Macmillan. 15s.)  
*The Old Royal Palace of Whitehall.* By Edgar Sheppard, D.D. (London: Longmans. 21s.)  
*Le Misanthrope.* Edited by Frederic Spencer. (London: Dent. 1s. 6d.)  
*English Music in the Nineteenth Century.* By J. A. Fuller Maitland, M.A., F.S.A. (London: Grant Richards. 5s.)

"Kate Bonnet," a posthumous work, proves how individual a humorist English-speaking readers lost by the death of Mr. Frank R. Stockton. A delightfully naïve and patient drollery sustains itself through the four hundred pages of this "Romance of a Pirate's Daughter." Major Stede Bonnet is a country gentleman of the Barbadoes turned pirate; and accompanying him in his career of villainy is Ben Greenway, his servant, who vows never to leave him so long as he can restrain him from one devilish deed. For with delightful gravity the author gives this amateur pirate a record of captured cargoes, burned ships, and marooned or slaughtered crews, as long as the great Blackbeard's own. Ben Greenway's loyalty to his master is such that he would rather have him handed over to justice and the gallows than see him safely add another to the crimes that damn his soul. He will not take the Major seriously as a pirate, and the Major, on the other hand, is determined to convince him that pirate he is, and that, as Ben says, "he has achieved the right to sink deep into hell." Besides this comically contrasted pair are many other figures, including the girl-heroine, Kate, and her intrepid boy-lover, Dickory. Out of their adventures the author has constructed an artificial story, of blent realism and mockery equally intangible, of which he discovered, and so far seems to have preserved, the secret.

Such books as "The Naturalist on the Thames" serve two good purposes: they not only entertain and instruct, but, by setting out the attractions of nature-study from the most alluring point of view, bring recruits to the ranks of field-naturalists, to whose work science owes so much. Mr. Cornish possesses an intimate acquaintance with the wild creatures of the district with which he deals: his knowledge of the habits of creatures so diverse as water-spiders and swans is that of an old family friend. His forty and odd essays cover a wide range of subject, as a few of the headings sufficiently indicate: "Butterfly Sleep," "Fog and Dew Ponds," "Netting Stags in Richmond Park." He is a naturalist first and a sportsman afterwards, though his chapters on shooting and hunting betray affection for both gun and hound. Masters of Hounds hunting some parts of the Thames Valley may, perhaps, read a certain significance into Mr. Lancelot Speed's frontispiece, "Fox Flushing Pheasants"; for the close of the hunting season saw the resignation of one Master owing to the increase of pheasant preservation. Many of these charming papers have appeared in print before; but, forming as they do a tolerably complete commentary on the natural features of a public playground, their publication in book form is distinctly called for. It is gratifying to learn on first-hand authority that the endeavours of County Councils to protect birds, and of the Conservancy to purify the river, have produced such good results. The illustrations are without exception excellent.

Mr. Fred Wishaw has made the historical romance of Russia very much his own field. His latest story, "Mazeppa," is enacted during the boyhood of Peter the Great and his imbecile half-brother, Ivan, when they were joint Czars under the regency of Princess Sophia, Ivan's full sister. Chelminsky, who tells it, is, like Mazeppa, a Cossack; his father was a Captain under Hmelnisky, who led the Cossack tribes in throwing off the yoke of the Polish King. From the day they entered the service of John Casimir of Poland as pages, these two young Cossacks were rivals. Mazeppa, an ambitious and unscrupulous schemer, who aimed at the Hetmanship of the Cossacks, was mixed up in all the intrigues of the parties favouring Ivan and Peter; and Chelminsky's rôle in life evidently was to checkmate "the fox" (as he called his brother Cossack)—if necessary with the fox's own weapons. They were rivals in love also, and a great part of the story is concerned with their schemes and counter-schemes for the hand of Vera Kurbatof, one of the chosen band of beautiful women from whom the Regent wishes Ivan to select a wife. Mr. Wishaw's romance is of considerable interest. One of the best characters in it is Olga Panief, who, though she plays comparatively a small part, is touched in with the broad and effective strokes which novelists too often keep in reserve for their minor figures only. But Mr. Wishaw would do well not to write too fast, and to work for more finish than we find in the story of Mazeppa the Cossack.

Mr. Garrett Leigh knows his Lancashire, and his story is full of points. It is true that the plot of "Will o' the Wisp" is so well worn as to be almost threadbare, but, fortunately, that matters very little. There is real pathos and genuine comedy flourishing side by side without any incongruity in this picture of village folk. The courting of Alice Clipsley, dressmaker, by James Blackhurst, clog-maker by trade, and something of a blood in his leisure hours, is a delightful bit

of pantomime. "By night I've dreamed of thee," says the amorous James; "when I shaped th' clogs in th' daytime, they looked th' shape of thy bonny face." Naturally the lady did not take this in good part, but the philandering which followed is too long for quotation here. The amenities of the Widow Wolstenholme and Mrs. Osbaldestine, maker of the dainty locally known as "black puddings," are likewise entertaining. As they were friends and neighbours, their quarrels were frequent; and there is something to be said



FOX FLUSHING PHEASANTS.

Reproduced from "The Naturalist on the Thames," by permission of Messrs. Seeley and Co.

for Mrs. Wolstenholme's philosophic point of view when matters came to a height: "She knew that the necessity for the disposal of black puddings would impel Mrs. Osbaldestine to make friendly overtures." Mr. Leigh has these people to the life, and his book will certainly be enjoyed by all discerning readers.

Though the great majority of Britons are too delighted with the scenery of our islands to consider the causes that have brought it about, the consideration is a very serious one, and has been treated exhaustively by Lord Avebury in his book, "The Scenery of England." Within due limits of space it is impossible to review this work or even to indicate its full scope. The author's knowledge and literary skill have availed to compress a great mass of material within the compass of some five hundred pages,

and conclusions must be followed with closest attention, for they are not at all simple; but the book is written as popularly as it may be, and the author makes every legitimate concession to the literary side of his subject. He allows science to withdraw enchantment's veil from Creation's face, but the "cold material laws" do little or nothing to affect the lovely visions. They are with us yet, and an increased understanding will not diminish our appreciation for English landscape. Our enthusiasm may be more temperate when we recognise how unimagined forces have been at work for countless years destroying and remodelling the surface of England; but we shall gain sincerity with knowledge and with the old feeling of admiration we shall feel the reverence that is called for in equal degree.

It is questionable whether any one of London's famous buildings is "more sentimentally or historically connected with the life of the nation" than "The Old Royal Palace of Whitehall," the scene of Wolsey's final farewell to all his greatness, and the most favoured abode of the Tudor and Stuart Sovereigns from the eighth Henry to the second James, who there held, as Walpole has it, "the most polite Court in Europe." Many an old, time-stained tome must have felt the joy experienced by the little volume which conversed so pleasingly with Washington Irving, for Dr. Edgar Sheppard has delved lovingly into the records of the past for his material; but the harvest of his labours is no mere Dead Sea fruit. Replete with historical and anecdotal matter, his work should be as popular as it is scholarly. In the mind of the average man, Whitehall is chiefly associated with the execution of "the man Charles Stuart," and the chapters of Dr. Sheppard's work which bear upon this will doubtless attract most attention. In spite of Lord Beaconsfield's advice to a boy—"My young friend, your father has asked me to give you some advice which may be of service to you all your life. Never, then, ask who wrote the 'Letters of Junius,' or on which side of Whitehall Charles I. was beheaded. For, if you do, you will be considered a bore—and that is something too dreadful for you at your tender age to understand"—the question has never for long lain dormant. Personally, the author is inclined to the belief that the scaffold upon which the unfortunate King died was erected under the second or third window of the Banqueting House, in the open space between it and the Tilt Yard through which went the traffic from Westminster to Charing Cross, and that a passage to admit him was broken through one of the walls. The Londoner, who is too wont to look upon his own city merely as a great mart or a pleasure-ground, has now less excuse than ever for being behind the Baedeker-led American and his country cousins in topographical and historical knowledge of this one district, at all events.

"Le Misanthrope" makes the fifth volume of the Temple Series of Molière. The text adopted follows, with slight orthographical variations, that of MM. Despois and Mesnard, whose edition forms part of MM. Hachette's collection entitled "Les Grands Ecrivains de la France." The editor, Mr. Frederic Spencer, has spared no pains in making each play complete, and between a preface, a glossary, notes, and extracts, comedy here presents an erudite aspect. Annotation, as a rule, is apt to become mere "learned lumber," but anyone should find these little books most handsomely equipped. After all, there certainly is matter in Molière, or, as Louis Quatorze would perhaps have had it, in Molière's period, to justify some expansion.

It is naturally the instinct of the critic to put in solemn and book-form prose the opinions which he has enounced to his contemporaries, through the medium of the columns whereby he is enabled, by means of contemporary journalism, to influence the opinion of the multitude. Mr. Fuller Maitland accordingly takes advantage of the situation, and in his review of English music during the past century he makes no stint of his prejudices. He is alarmingly persuaded of the value of a great deal of valueless work. He runs the idea of a Renaissance to death, where no serious person has dreamed of a Renaissance in English music. He has his little idols, whom he worships with amazing devotion; and he has his "false gods," whom he attempts to demolish on every available occasion. He distinguishes music between what he calls the "professional" and the "professionalistic" point of view—whatever the difference may be; he makes about the feeblest pun ever uttered on p. 177; his syntax is often tortuous, as in this amazing sentence (p. 152): "The monster concerts given there attracted the large numbers of people who were impressed by the Handel Festivals at the Crystal Palace and brought them within reach of music of the modern school." His English style is equal to that of a more or less school-celebrated sixth-form boy. And his inclinations are set in so hard-and-fast a line that any composer outside his beloved Renaissance folk is scarcely, according to his gospel, to be recognised. Edward Elgar is dismissed in a curt three-quarter page; Arthur Sullivan is patronised with the air of a forgiving deprecator. And he finally invents a situation in which one finds such a canonisation of a certain class of music as makes one long for a Pope among musical critics and musical reviewers: one desires his poetic justice—

Where, in nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,  
 And solid pudding against empty praise.



KATE AND HER FATHER IN THE WAREHOUSE.

Reproduced from the late Mr. Frank Stockton's "Kate Bonnet," by permission of Messrs. Cassell and Co.

and at least as many authorities have been consulted. The subject is a singularly fascinating one. Such a statement as "Great Britain may be said to be a mountain, with its base in the sea" (p. 90), simple though it be, seems to teach us to look at natural objects in a new light, and every chapter has its novel outlook for the mass of people, who have taken things as they found them and never looked closely at the surrounding physical phenomena. Many of Lord Avebury's figure calculations



## THE VOLCANIC DISASTER IN MARTINIQUE, MAY 8: ST. PIERRE IN RUINS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ST. PIERRE BY M. CUNGE, FORT DE FRANCE; PORTRAIT BY GERSCHÉL, PARIS.



THE RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL, VIEWED FROM  
THE RUE VICTOR HUGO.



THE DESOLATED BEACH OF ST. PIERRE, WITH  
MONT PELÉE IN THE DISTANCE.



M. MOUITÉT,  
GOVERNOR  
OF  
MARTINIQUE,  
Who  
Perished in  
the  
Cataclysm.



RUINS OF THE RUE VICTOR HUGO, THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF ST. PIERRE.



THE VESTIGES OF THE PLACE DE LA CATHÉDRALE.



REMAINS OF THE SEMAPHORE IN THE PLACE BERTIN.



A DEVASTATED STREET.

*M. Cunge, who took these photographs, relates that the solitude of the ruined town was complete. The quays had utterly disappeared, the lighthouse and semaphore station in the Place Bertin was almost level with the ground. He first penetrated as far as the Rue Bouillé, where the dead lay thick on every hand. He could not at first venture far into the interior, for the ground was like a glowing brazier, but two days later he was able to advance as far as the Rue Victor Hugo.*



MONT PIERRE.

MORNE D'ORANGE AND THE RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL.



SIDE OF THE GUERIN FACTORY, OVERWHELMED MAY 5.

MASTS OF BURNED VESSELS AND FLOATING CORPSES.

THE SHOULDERING HULK OF THE ENGLISH STEAMER "RORAIMA."

THE VOLCANIC DISASTER IN MARTINIQUE: THE RUINS OF ST. PIERRE VIEWED FROM THE FRENCH CRUISER "SUCHET," FORTY- EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE ERUPTION.

DRAWN BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT FROM A SKETCH BY M. MARC LEGRAND, AN OFFICER OF THE "SUCHET."

The cruiser "Suchet" moored on May 10 off St. Pierre for the second time after the catastrophe. On the 5th of May previous, the vessel had arrived in the harbour only a few hours after the whirlwind of fire which destroyed the town, and the French sailors saved from the burning steamer "Roraima" several women and children and twelve English sailors. M. Marc Legrand writes that on May 10 the general aspect was that of a landscape of grey snow. Ashes covered everything; vegetation had disappeared. The trees, though still standing, were stripped of foliage. About the houses lay smouldering ashes, and over the volcano hung a dense pall of smoke.



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

In connection with the recent volcanic disturbances in the Antilles there is one topic which possesses for the geologist a high degree of interest. I allude to that concerning slow movements of the earth's crust, which it is part of the business of geological science to investigate. These movements take their origin from the internal heat to the presence of which we owe our eruptions and earthquakes. Putting the matter in an essentially correct way, we may hold that the crust of our earth is at all times subject to movements. Occasionally these are fierce and sudden, as in the case of the volcanic outbreak and earthquake, but they are also represented typically enough by gradual movements operating through very long periods of time.

The alterations thus produced may be those which end in large tracts of the earth's surface being depressed. "There rolls the deep where grew the tree" is a true expression of the effect of certain of the slow movements in question. "There, where the long street rolls, hath been the stillness of the central sea" equally describes the effect of a rise of land. Occasionally, in one and the same district, we may find evidence of both classes of movements—elevation succeeding depression, or *vice versa*. Examples of these alterations of the crust are plentiful enough. On the Italian coast around Naples, many groups of elevation are to be noted. Far inland, evidence of sea-action is found on rocks. At Cagliari, in Sardinia, beds of shells, mingled with traces of ancient pottery, occur at a height varying from 230 ft. to over 300 ft. above the sea-level. On our own coasts we find many examples of raised sea-beaches, showing in recent geological epochs proofs of movements of elevation. Evidence of land-sinking is equally plain. The southern coast of Sweden has been slowly sinking for many centuries. Villages are under water which not so long ago were apparently safe inland. Submerged forests on British and foreign coasts teach the same lesson of subsidence of the crust. There is here no question of a rise of the sea. The ocean-level is essentially permanent and fixed. A rise in one sea or channel would imply a similar rise elsewhere, and of this no evidence whatever can be forthcoming. We are therefore left to consider the crust of the globe we inhabit as existing in what we may call an unstable condition.

One of the most striking illustrations which the geologist adduces to the movements of land is that afforded by the case of the Temple of Jupiter Serapis at Pozzuoli. Here we light upon the famous Phlegrean Fields of classic repute. Close by is the expiring Solfatara volcano, and the temple itself is found on the shores of the Bay of Baia, north of Naples. The ruins of the temple lay hid beneath masses of volcanic debris until 1749. Then the Italian antiquaries unearthed the remnants of the edifice. There is a courtyard, and there are three marble pillars each about 40 ft. high. Half-way or so up the pillars there is a zone marked by the borings of shellfish. How the pillars came to form the residence of these molluscs constitutes, therefore, an interesting question. Clearly no rise of sea could explain the circumstance; so that the explanation rests on the supposition that the land was depressed, that the pillars were carried down below sea-level, and that the young shellfish, which at first swam freely in the water, seized on the pillars as habitations, and bored their way into the stone.

The history of the temple, as far as we know it, fully confirms this view, and shows us also how a succeeding rise of land lifted the submerged pillars out of the sea. Evidence shows that the temple was built probably in the second century. We know this by reason of accounts which tell us of its decoration in 194 A.D. and 211 A.D.; while similar additions were made to it in 222 A.D. and 235 A.D. It must therefore have been after these times that the movement of depression began. We come to 1750 or so, and find that the temple ruins were covered with marine and volcanic debris to a depth of 35 ft., leaving the tops of the pillars alone visible. But we also know that in the early part of last century the land was sinking in this district, while in the early part of the sixteenth century documentary evidence shows that it was actually rising. Here we have oscillations of the land clearly proved. The documents show that the sea was alleged to be drying up at the beginning of the sixteenth century, this phrase undoubtedly alluding to a rise of land and to the retreat of the sea.

Nor is this all. The temple, as we have seen, was certainly below water in the early part of the sixteenth century, since testimony was given that the land was rising. When it first began to be submerged is fixed for us by another interesting piece of documentary evidence. In the "Acta Petri et Pauli," which are not canonical books, and which date from the fifth century, we read that Paul lifted up his voice in Pozzuoli (then called Puteoli) because Dioscorus had been executed there. He called down the wrath of heaven on his enemies, and fled with his followers from the town. Then comes the recital of the legend of the overthrow of Pozzuoli. The account relates that the apostle and his friends saw the city sink into the sea about one fathom deep, it being added that it remains so till this day—that is, the day of the fifth century.

The legend which attributed the overthrow of Pozzuoli to an act of Divine vengeance enables us to arrive at the conclusion that the first sinking of the temple occurred between the third and fifth centuries. If this is so, then the pillars must have been at least a thousand years under water before their return by a movement of elevation to dry land. As we have seen, there was sinking again noted at the beginning of last century, a subsidence of two feet occurring in fifty years. Thus it is that our earth's crust is perpetually subject to alteration, like the mutable affairs of humanity themselves.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to Chess Editor.

M FEIGL (Vienna).—We are very pleased to receive your problem, but there seems some error in the transcription, and we cannot be sure the problem would be correctly set up. May we ask you to send a diagram accompanied by your solution?

W JOHNSON (Birmingham).—You must try again. Solving is difficult sometimes to even experienced players, and is certainly not an art acquired after a few months' acquaintance with chess.

C W (Sunbury).—If Black play 1. P to K 5th, 2. K to K 6th is a fatal continuation.

BANARSI DAS (Moradabad).—A bad dual arises in your problem if Black play K to Kt 3rd by B to K 8th (ch), etc.

A S ROSS (Kensington).—We do not know of such a book.

R H ANDREWS (Jersey).—How do you defend 1. R to B 6th?

F A (Portobello).—Your problem is correct, but too easy for publication.

W A CLARK.—Marked for early insertion.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3023 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3024 from H F Severs (Morpah), C A M (Penang), and Richard Burke (Teldeniya, Ceylon); of No. 3025 from Richard Burke (Ceylon); of No. 3026 from M Shaida Ali Khan (Rampur); of No. 3027 from Robert Howard Hixon (New York City) and Edward J Sharpe; of No. 3028 from T Harris Watson (Dublin) and J Bailey (Newark); of No. 3029 from James Clark (Chester), Dan Doyle (Stirling), J D Tucker (Ilkley), T Harris Watson (Dublin), G Lill (Gringley-on-Hill), and J Bailey (Newark); of No. 3030 from Clement C Danby, Amy Wallinger (Folkestone), E B V Hussey (Peterborough), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), Alessandro Bolognini (Verona), Albert Wolff (Putney), A G (Pancsova), and F B (Worthing).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3031 received from C W Porter (Crawley), T Colledge Halliburton (Jedburgh), J D Tucker (Ilkley), A J T (Birmingham), Martin F, H S Brandreth (Weybridge), Albert Wolff (Putney), Alpha, P B (Worthing), J J Jones (Pendleton), L Desanges, Laura Greaves (Shelton), G St I l neglect Johnson (Cobham), W M Eglington (Birmingham), F J S (Hampstead), Shadforth, Thomas F D tcher (Brighton), C E Perugini, T Roberts, W D Easton (Sunderland), Hereward, Rev. A Mays (Bedford), Reginald Gordon, Charles Burnett, E J Winter-wood, Edith Corser (Reigate), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), F Macdonald (Glasgow), and Rev. R Bee (Cowpen).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3030.—By PERCY HEALEY.

WHITE.

1. Q to K 8th

2. Q to R 4th

3. Q or B mates.

BLACK.

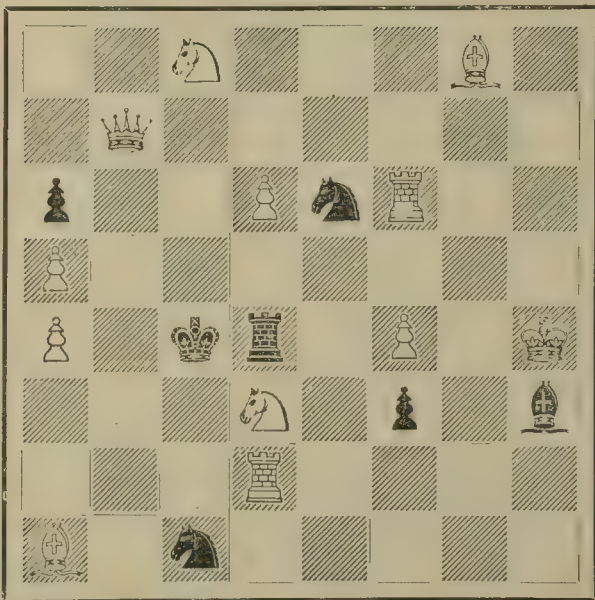
P to Kt 5th

Any move

If Black play 1. R to R sq, 2. Q takes R (ch); and if 1. any other, then 2. Q takes Kt P, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3033.—By C. VINCENT BERRY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN KENT.

Game played in the County Association at Tunbridge Wells between Messrs. G. E. WAINWRIGHT and R. P. MICHELL.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. M.)

1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th

2. P to Q B 4th P to K 3rd

3. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

4. B to Kt 5th B to K 2nd

5. Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q 2nd

6. Q R to B sq Castles

7. P to K 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd

It appears that this move is not strong. Many continue here P to B 3rd, followed by P takes P and Kt to Q 4th. This leads to the exchange of Bishops, and gives Black a fair opening.

8. P takes P P takes P

9. B to Q 3rd B to Kt 2nd

Now that the Black Pawn is at Q 4th, there is not much chance for this Bishop at Kt 2nd.

10. Q to K 2nd P to Q B 4th

11. Castles Kt to K 5th

12. B to K B 4th P to K B 4th

13. P to K R 3rd Q to K sq

He might most probably do better by P to K Kt 4th at once.

14. K R to Q sq P to B 5th

There are few positions in which this is good.

15. B to Kt sq Q Kt to B 3rd

16. Kt to K 5th P to Q Kt 4th

17. P to K B 3rd Kt to Q 3rd

18. Q to B sq Kt to R 4th

19. B to R 2nd B to R 5th

20. Kt to K 2nd Q to Q sq

21. P to K Kt 4th P takes P

22. R P takes P Kt to K B 3rd

23. Q to R 3rd

The end becomes apparent very soon now, as every move in the attack is of a telling nature.

23. P to K Kt 4th

24. B to Kt 3rd B takes B

25. Kt takes B K to Kt 2nd

26. R to Q 2nd R to R sq

27. R to R 2nd P to R 4th

28. P takes P R to R 3rd

29. Kt to B 5th (ch) Kt takes Kt

30. Q takes Kt Resigns.

White threatens Q takes Kt P (ch). If R takes P, 31. Q to Kt 6th (ch) wins easily.

## CHESS IN DEVON.

Game played in the County Meeting between Messrs. C. J. LAMBERT and E. PALMER.

(Petroff Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. P.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

3. Kt takes P P to Q 3rd

4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes P

5. P to Q 4th

A variation by Gunsberg and Schlechter recently played at Monte Carlo is 5. Kt to B 3rd, P to Q 4th; 6. Q to K 2nd, B to K 2nd; 7. Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt; 8. Q takes P, Castles, etc.

5. P to Q 4th

6. B to Q 3rd B to K 2nd

7. Castles Castles

8. R to K sq Kt to K B 3rd

9. P to K R 3rd P to B 3rd

10. B to K B 4th R to K sq

11. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q Kt to Q 2nd

12. Kt to K 5th P to B 4th

13. P takes P

It is better to support the Pawn by P to B 3rd. White's game is then good enough.

13. B takes P

14. Kt to Kt 3rd B to Q 3rd

Losing a Pawn, as will be seen. He

might have tried Kt takes Kt; 15. B takes Kt, B takes P (ch); 16. K takes B, Kt to Kt 5th (ch), etc.

15. Kt takes B P

16. Q takes R

17. B takes B

18. B to K 5th

19. Q to K 2nd

20. R to K sq

21. B to B 3rd

22. Kt to Q 4th

23. Kt takes B

24. Q takes R (ch)

25. B to Kt 6th (ch)

26. R takes Q

27. R to K sq

28. B to Kt 4th

29. R to K 7th (ch)

30. B to B 3rd

31. B to Q 4th

32. B takes Kt

White, who is the Devon champion, and won first prize in this tourney, plays with great precision.

## THE BAUTCHI AND LAKE TCHAD EXPEDITION.

The peaceful subjugation of the notorious slave-raiding centre of Bautchi, and the installation of a new Emir by Mr. Wallace, the Deputy High Commissioner, is a tribute to the foresight and diplomacy of that official, who, owing to his long connection with the country from the early days of the Niger Company, knows Nigeria better than any other man in the Protectorate. One of the objects of the expedition towards Lake Tchad was to inquire into the circumstances of the French incursions into British territory, and the subsequent cutting up of the forces of Fadr-el-Allah at Gujiba by a French force. Besides this the mission had to occupy the Province of Bautchi, the Emir of which place had been notorious for his misdeeds. This country was quite new to the British, as, although all British territory, it had not hitherto been effectively occupied. This was not due to any laxness on the part of the High Commissioner, but to the immense pressure of work at headquarters, to the smallness of the staff, and the extent of the territories to be dealt with. It was in consequence of an urgent request of Fadr-el-Allah for British protection, made a year ago, when he sent an envoy down to headquarters, that the Acting Commissioner despatched a mission to the Sultan's camp under the command of Major McClintock, and months afterwards, when on the return of this expedition it was practically decided to grant the protection asked for, and to instal Fadr-el-Allah as Emir of Bornu with a British Resident on Lake Tchad, the news came that he had been killed and the whole of his force, numbering some thousands of men, cut up.

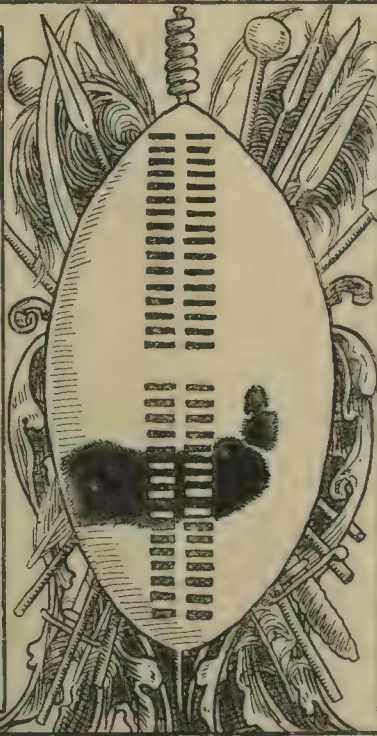
All this necessitated prompt action, and so the expedition to Lake Tchad (of which there is for the moment no news) was organised. On the way to the Lake it was to make a detour to Bautchi, about three hundred miles from headquarters, and, as before stated, deal with the hostile Emir of that province. During the journey the troops had to march through a range of hills inhabited by pagan cannibals, who had hitherto practically closed this route. Some fighting occurred, in which the pagans lost heavily. One of our soldiers was killed and promptly eaten. Had it not been for the high wind, which prevented these cannibals from making good practice with their bows and poisoned arrows, our loss would have been much heavier. In the middle of February the walled city of Bautchi was reached. A few days previously Mr. Wallace had written to the Emir informing him of the approach of the mission, and that he was to be deposed and a new ruler appointed; and in response to this a few of the chief people of the place met the British nine miles outside the city, declaring that the inhabitants were not going to fight. Meanwhile the troops under Colonel Morland moved up in square and took charge of the south gate of the city, which they found open. In the evening a great meeting was held inside this gate, and the people announced that they had elected a new Emir, who was formally installed by the Acting Commissioner next day. Mr. Temple, a son of the late Sir Richard Temple, was left here as Resident with a strong garrison, and in two days after arriving at Bautchi the object of the mission had been achieved, and British rule effectively and peacefully established.

The bulk of the force under Colonel Morland and fifteen white officers now moved on towards Lake Tchad, and beyond news of some fighting shortly after leaving Bautchi, nothing has been heard of them. Colonel Morland was due back at headquarters early in May, and was then to have relieved Sir Frederick Lugard, but up to a few days ago the authorities had received no word of the return of the expedition. Although this may occasion some surprise, it need give rise to no anxiety; for the British force was a very strong one, consisting of some four hundred troops, under sixteen white officers and two doctors. From Bautchi Colonel Morland was to proceed to Gujiba, a town about half-way to the Lake, where Fadr-el-Allah's army had been annihilated by the French. There he was to establish a British garrison, with Captain Cochrane as Resident. Whether this was done we do not know, but the intelligence last to hand indicated that there was severe fighting about fifty miles on the Bautchi side of Gujiba, in which the marauder Mallam Gibrilla and his forces were smashed, the leader himself being captured. After carrying out his work at Gujiba, Colonel Morland had two courses open to him—either to continue his march to the east to the shores of Lake Tchad, or, should this not be necessary, to move south towards the Anglo-German Cameroons frontier, and, striking Yola, return via the Benué River. In this case, he should have been heard of at an earlier date than if he had gone on to Lake Tchad, as he would have had the advantage of a considerable navigable waterway. When news is received it will probably be found that the British columns had some trouble with the wild pagan tribesmen near the boundary—people who had never been subdued by Rabah, and who gave Major McClintock's mission some trouble during the Yola affair of some months ago. It is a satisfaction to know that in future this territory will be in effective occupation of the British, but this occupation must of necessity involve a largely increased staff. A glance at the map is sufficient to show the extent of the lines of communication which will have to be kept open to prevent these gallant garrisons on the outposts of our Empire from being isolated. With the occupation of Bautchi, Gujiba, and Lake Tchad, there will only remain Sokoto and Kano to be dealt with, and in all probability the development which is in progress all round will have its due effect on the Emirs of these places, and induce them peacefully to accept British methods and civilisation.

A great deal of work has lately been in progress at the Government headquarters, which have been transferred to a more healthy spot near Wushishi, on the Kaduna River, which is said to be not only more salubrious, but admirably suited for keeping in closer touch with the Emirs of Sokoto and Kano. A light railway had been constructed connecting the new headquarters with the river.



# THE OVERDUE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO BAUTCHI AND LAKE TCHAD.



A MISSION FROM FADL-EL-ALLAH (THE CHIEF LATELY KILLED BY THE FRENCH) ASKING FOR BRITISH PROTECTION.

CANNIBAL VILLAGERS OF BAUTCHI, WHO LATELY SLEW AND ATE A BRITISH SOLDIER.

VILLAGERS OF BAUTCHI: PURE-BLOODED YELLOW-BROWN FULANI HERDSMEN, WHO HAD NEVER BEFORE SEEN A WHITE MAN.

THE GATE BY WHICH THE BRITISH ENTERED THE WALLED CITY OF BAUTCHI, CAPTURED BY COLONEL MORLAND ON FEBRUARY 16.

THE BOAT OF THE "KING OF THE CANOEMEN" ON THE KADUNA RIVER NEAR SIR FREDERICK LUGARD'S NEW CAPITAL OF WUSHISHI.



## LADIES' PAGE.

It is certainly striking to see the great and valuable changes made by men in a Bill affecting women that many women have been pressing forward for some years past in a most objectionable guise. As an active association of women were ready to accept this measure, it included provisions for sending to prison the respectable old women who in many villages are the only available persons to wait upon poor mothers, for no offence except so acting; it included a demand that any woman professionally acting in this way should have to present an annual certificate from a clergyman or doctor that she was "of good moral character"; and many other extraordinary points. Yet women were found to support it. The Standing Committee on Law of the House of Commons has been at work upon this unconscionable measure, and as issued from that Committee it has become a useful proposal, and one that it is desirable in the interests of poor women to get through. Will there be the force to carry it through the rest of its stages—a purely woman's Bill? Mr. Jacob Bright once described attempting to push such measures as "trying to move a loaded wagon without horses." In any case, the improvements made by the Standing Committee on Law are interesting as showing that sometimes the best advocates of women are lawyers. Though lawyers, their decisions from the Bench, their arguments as counsel, and their bias as solicitors are responsible for much and often cruel injustice to women, the superior minds among them are also capable of assisting women to improve the laws. Lord Davey greatly helped to pass the Custody of Infants Act; and Mr. Justice Byrne prepared and passed, when he was in the House of Commons, the Act that allows magistrates to order a separation between ill-used wives and husbands who are systematically cruel.

It was a lawyer, however, who proposed (ineffectually, I am glad to say) to abolish actions for breach of promise of marriage. Those actions, according to the recently issued judicial statistics, are seldom brought; they form but a trifling percentage of the cases tried in our Courts; it is only in specially bad instances of deception that such actions are brought, as a rule. By the way, not many people know that the foundation of the fortunes of no less proper and sedate a personage than Hannah More was a breach of promise! It came back to my memory the other day when Garrick's house at Hampton was sold. Hannah More spent much time there with Mrs. Garrick, who was an Austrian dancer, "La Violetta," married by Garrick in his old age. The money that enabled Hannah More to go to London and make such acquaintances, instead of going on keeping a little school in Bristol, which was her lot before she met her elderly admirer, was paid by him in preference to his marrying her at last. He was the Squire of a neighbouring parish, who came to Miss More's school to visit his nieces and wards, and fell in love with Hannah. That clever young woman at once accepted the elderly suitor, and when he shilly-shallied and put off the wedding time and again, she had no hesitation in sending a friend of the family to see him, with the result that the old man, rather than carry out his rash promise, settled a life annuity on the disappointed girl. This it was that enabled her to visit town and bring out plays, and to become so intimate with Mrs. Garrick that it was Hannah who spent with the actor's widow the months of retirement at Hampton that followed Garrick's death. But most breach-of-promise cases are very different from Hannah More's.

Madame Réjane's Zaza is superior to Mrs. Lewis Waller's, at any rate in that respect in which Frenchwomen invariably prove themselves the leaders of Englishwomen—in dressing. Not that either of them wears costumes that are to be desired by anybody else—the dress in each case is intended to express the vulgarity of the woman; but Madame Réjane's fulfils its purpose most effectually, every article of her attire, from her black satin skirt embroidered with moonlight beads, worn at breakfast, to her extraordinary flaring white and red *chapeau de voyage*, expressing its individuality. But in that French company there is Madame Réjane and nobody else, while Mrs. Waller has one of the best of stage lovers with her in the person of Mr. Leonard Boyne. But neither Réjane nor Jane Hading, nor any other actress at present to be seen, has produced on me the effect that Miss Olga Nethersole has done in "Sapho." That is the most extraordinarily powerful

piece of emotional acting that I have ever seen; go there if you want your nerves thrilled! Indeed, for a parallel to the effect that it produced on myself, I have to turn to literature—and that not imaginative literature, but the real *cri du cœur* of a woman of great force of character. The "Letters to Imlay" of Mary Wollstonecraft were written under circumstances analogous to those of Sapho—that is to say, by a woman to a man to whom she was bound by no legal tie, and who was tiring of her and deserting her permanently. Actress and writer both produce the same impression—that it is scarcely *decent* to watch the spectacle of such emotion! Miss Nethersole has not been praised enough; perhaps because the critics are men, and no man can appreciate the circumstances.

Everything is mounting to high tide in London now, though the poor weather keeps back the full flood of the season. First cold and then wet days are sadly inimical to dressing well. The Park every morning and especially on Sunday, Hurlingham, the fashionable restaurants—all show, however, the effort to be gay under any climatic difficulties. Ruffles are quite a feature of costume on every fine day. Full capelines, in fact, are many of them, but their flimsy materials prevent them from being donned if the atmosphere be damp, for they would soon be limp and "floppy." Dainty chiffon is sometimes supported by a line of the finest wire covered with satin run along

the graceful and altogether desirable models of last (and this) season could not well be improved upon; the slightly bloused bodice removing any temptation to distort the natural figure, which is only held down slightly by the straight-fronted corset, the lace set on profusely in frills, insertions, and appliqué, the sleeves of many varieties, but mostly practical and adapted to the shape of the arm; all this is most desirable to keep and hold. But I fear that no consideration of that sort prevents fashion from changing, and that the more practical reason for the smallness of the variation this year is simply the fact that the general mourning of last season left so many models on the hands of the dress artists, who really do dictate our fashions, that they have had to reconcile themselves to allowing us to have the gowns of two seasons alike. Of course, there are details that tell to a practised eye at once if a dress is really this season's. The sleeves are the main feature in which this is revealed; the bell falling much lower at the back than at the front, and the greater elbow fullness, tell the tale. But to the average eye, last year's gown is indistinguishable from this year's to a much more comfortable extent than usual. This does not apply to the Paris models, most of which have basqued bodices, but to the average English well-dressed woman.

Fashion articles can be well or ill written, like any other journalistic literature, and one of the best Paris letters on the ever-new subject of dress is that which appears in the *Lady's Pictorial*. The observant lady who supplies that column is always to be trusted, and she now states that many of the smartest women in Paris have returned to the short skirt. This has been gradually approaching—that is to say, skirts as a rule have been shorter—for some months past. But still, trains have continued to be worn even for walking in some degree.

The authority cited now declares, however, that "some of the most stylish women in Paris, those who are always dressed in the modes of the day-after-tomorrow, have taken to wearing short skirts in the morning, and the afternoon when walking; and not only then, but there were quite a dozen women at Longchamps, the smartest of the smart, who wore skirts to the ankles, the length that is worn for cycling in England."

Our Illustrations are smart afternoon visiting-gowns in white muslin and lace. That one finished with a black tie arranged in an original manner upon the yoke is trimmed with frills of lace, headed by muslin bouillonnée; the hat is of white chiffon, with ostrich plumes. The other dress, in muslin and lace, also bears trimmings of bands constructed by the muslin bouillonnée, with bands of pink roses and green leaves appliqué in chiffon. The toque is of roses, trimmed with osprey.

Now that the hot weather is at last with us, the refreshing

qualities of Scrubbs' Cloudy Ammonia will be newly appreciated by all who have tried it, and should be learned by any—if such there be—who are as yet ignorant of the virtues of Scrubbs'. It is refreshing in the bath and delightful in the toilet-basin, taking away all the sticky moist feeling that is so unpleasant, and leaving a sense of refreshment and cool cleanliness on the skin.

Coronation is in the very air in London. It meets us in the shape of hoardings at every turn of the streets through which the procession will take its lengthy way, and it stares at us from every shop-window. The souvenirs that are so readily obtained now will be of great interest and ever-increasing value in days to come, and an article of jewellery will be the most desirable form for such a memento to take. The Association of Diamond Merchants, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, have produced a number of articles with this object in view. There is a Coronation brooch which has the year in diamonds, the "E" in rubies, and the "R" in sapphires, giving the red, white, and blue set on a double gold bar, with whole pearl ends, for the small price of £6 15s. Handsome enamel and jewelled brooches bear the royal crown and date. Then there are miniatures of the royal couple as charms, and a variety of other attractive souvenirs in jewellery. Cheaper but very interesting are the models of the Coronation Spoon in silver gilt, and of the Coronation Chair, and many other pleasing devices which should be seen by everybody intending to purchase a souvenir of the great occasion.

FILOMENA.



MUSLIN AND LACE DRESS.

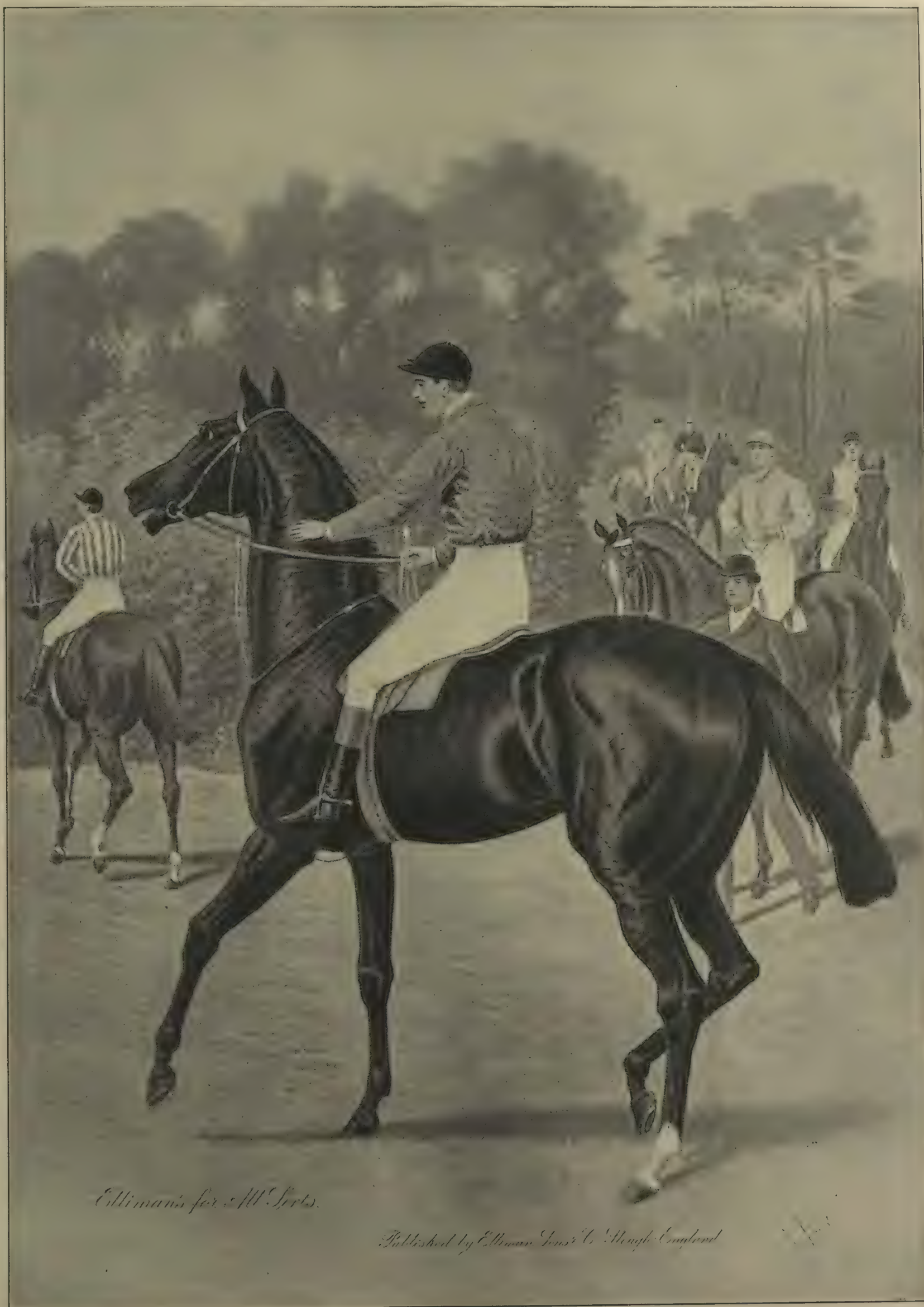


SMART MUSLIN VISITING GOWN.

the edge of each frill; and in the case of bretonne net this wire edge is frequently of a contrasting colour—white wire to black net and vice-versâ—it looks like a mere line of piping along the edges of the capes of the ruffle. Flower petals cut out in silk make some of the boas; while artificial flowers of all sorts, looking as natural as possible, are used to trim the constructions in many and various ways, sometimes sprinkled all over the surface, sometimes set about it in separate clusters, while in other cases only leaves are used. A pink chiffon three-decker ruffle, sprinkled with little bunches of forget-me-nots, was very pretty on a lovely girl; while one all of red poppy petals was far too loud for the buxom matron who had chosen it. Fine frillings of black bretonne net, laid over heliotrope silk and edged with tiny quillings of black satin ribbon along each net flounce, was effective; the ends reached the hem of the gown. The long-continued chill of the atmosphere may be responsible for the number of boas in which feathers play a part; they really look too warm for summer, but are being much worn. Marabout feathers, tipping chiffon frills, and coq feathers edged with large flowers' petals in crinkly silk, are two varieties. A smart ruffle is in mauve chiffon for a lower flouncing, green put above that, the mauve showing through with a sunset-like effect, and black embroidery appliqué on a green glacé yoke next the face. In short, the varieties of the ruffle are endless, but in each and every form it is so fashionable as to be almost a necessity.

As to dresses, I never remember a season in which there was so little change from the last one. It is true,





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*Extract from a letter received from MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL, referring to "The Elliman First Aid Book."—"South African Constabulary.—Johannesburg, Feb. 12, 1902.—I cannot tell you how greatly I appreciate your kindness in sending this liberal supply of your very practical and concise vade mecum of Horse and Cattle management. It will, I am convinced, be of the greatest value to the Troop Officers of the Constabulary throughout the New Territories, and I am supplying each of them with a copy."*





Photo. Argent Archer.

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THE BALLOON "SHROPSHIRE" UNDER WAY.



THE FIRST COACHING CLUB MEET OF THE SEASON IN HYDE PARK, MAY 31:  
LORD NEWLANDS LEADS THE PARADE.



THE FIRST OF THREE POLO MATCHES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA AT HURLINGHAM, MAY 31: MIDFIELD PLAY.

FASHION AND SPORT: EVENTS AT RANELAGH, HYDE PARK, AND HURLINGHAM.

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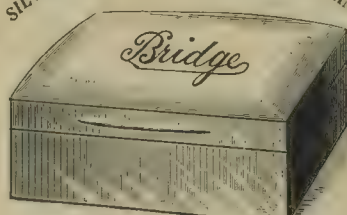
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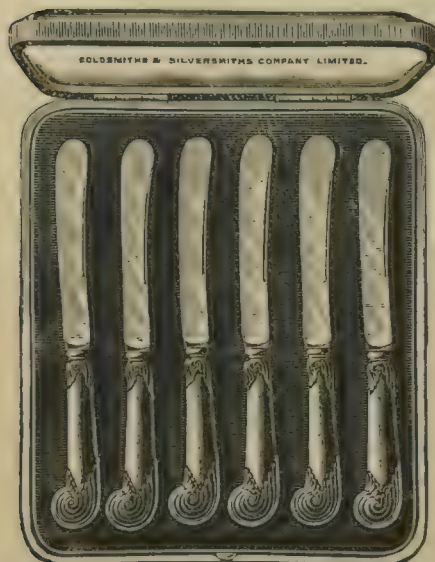
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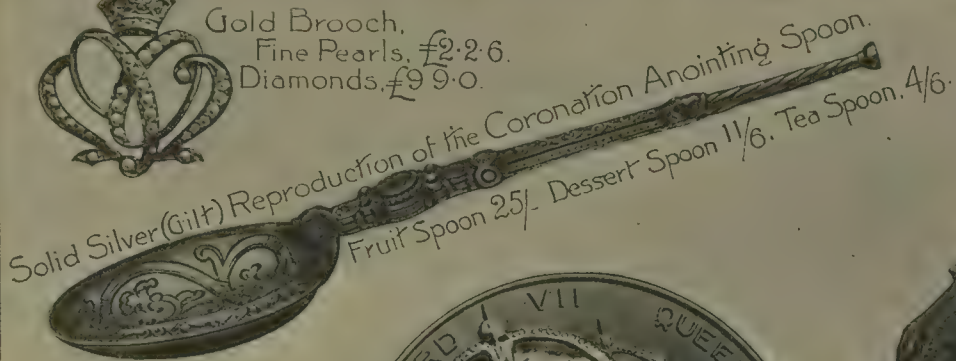
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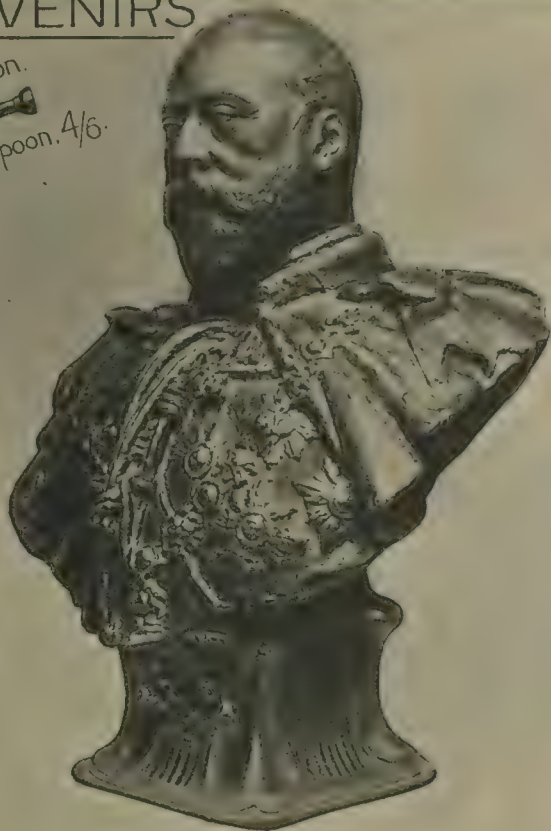
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 28, 1898), with a codicil (dated Dec. 10, 1901), of Mr. Charles George Oates, of Meanwoodside, Leeds, who died on Jan. 8, was proved on May 1 at the Wakefield District Registry, by Francis Martineau Lupton, Edward Carpenter, and Charles Lupton, the executors, the value of the estate being £119,280. The testator bequeaths £3000 to the National Life-boat Society; £1000 for the purchase of works of art and pictures for the Leeds Art Gallery; his dwelling-

property he leaves to his nephews and nieces, and the issue of any deceased nephew or niece.

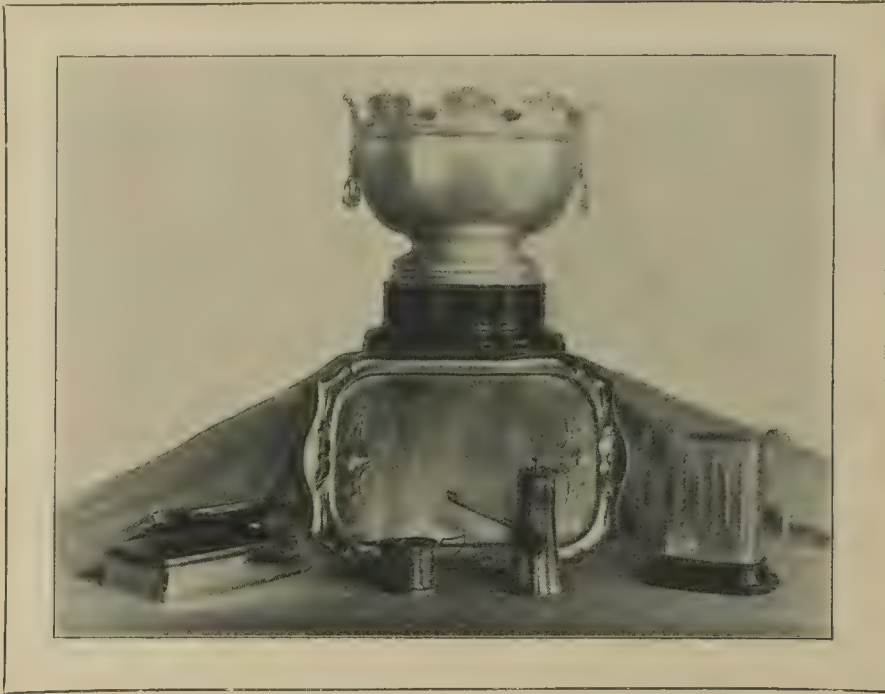
The will (dated Sept. 5, 1900) of the Right Hon. Henry John, first Baron Rookwood, P.C., of 62, Prince's Gate, and Down Hall, Harlow, who died on Jan. 15, was proved on May 13 by Baroness Rookwood, the widow, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £106,265. The testator gives £1200 to the Hatfield Broad Oak Cottage Hospital for the general purposes thereof; the Osmanthorpe estate at Leeds

Shalbourne, Berks, who died on Jan. 2, was proved on May 21 by Thomas Fisher, Charles Welldon Ellison, and Benjamin Coombs Scammell, the executors, the value of the estate being £103,454. The testator gives his real estate in Wilts and Berks, or a sum of £4400, to Arthur Pinkney; £100 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Irish Church Mission, the London City Mission, the Missions to Seamen, and the Church Pastoral Aid Society; and a



THE HELIGOLAND CUP.

*This Yachting Cup, presented by the German Emperor, was designed by his Imperial Majesty. The race for the Cup will shortly take place.*



AUTOMOBILE CLUB PRIZES.

*At the recent races at Bexhill, the great Bowl was presented by Earl de la Warr, and the Cup, shaped like a battery-chamber, by Mr. H. Edmonds. They were designed and manufactured by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street.*



THE VICTORIA GOLD CUP.

*This Cup, which will be raced for at Hurst Park on June 28, bears medallions of the King and Queen. It was made by Mr. Frank H. Jams, 167, New Bond St., W.*

house and other property at Meanwood and Headingley; and £15,000 each to his nephews Laurence Edward Grace Oates and Bryan William Grace Oates; £20,000 each to his nieces Lilian Mary Oates and Violet Emily Oates; £1000, and his household furniture, etc., to his sister-in-law, Caroline Annie Oates; £1000 each to his executors; £2000 to Edward Carpenter; £3000 each to his cousins Mary Oates, Louisa Ann Oates, and Caroline Isabel Wood; £1000 to Cecily L. W. Crawford; £500 each to Bertram Lindsay Crawford and Archibald Hamilton Crawford; an annuity of £200 to Mrs. Mary Buckle; and many other legacies. The residue of his

to his nephew Horace Walter Calverley; his property at Halifax to his sister Gertrude Louisa Jane Capel Cure; £300 to his niece Gertrude Isabella Capel Cure; £300 to his niece Ella Duncan; £200 to Joyce Calverley; £100 to Nina Capel Cure; and legacies to servants. All his real estate in Essex is to follow the trusts of the Down Hall settled property, and the furniture, etc., in the mansion-house is to devolve as heirlooms therewith. The residue of his property he gives to his wife.

The will (dated June 29, 1897) of Mr. Thomas Kingston, of River House, Sleaford Street, Cambridge, and

few small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, to found a fund to be called the Kingston Religious Fund for the support of day schools, the building, endowing, and restoring of church, and for societies and institutions, where the doctrine and principles of the Low Church Evangelical Church of England are preached and taught.

The will (dated Aug. 8, 1896) of Mr. William Haymen, of Gordon House, Rochester, who died on March 11, was proved on May 24 by Miss Edith Caroline Haymen, the daughter, Ernest Henry Haymen, the son, and Frederick Francis Smith, the executors, the value of the estate



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# A RETROSPECT.

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being £98,449. The testator gives the goodwill of his business of a coal-factor, with the capital employed therein and plant, as to two fourths to his son Ernest Henry, and one fourth each to his sons-in-law John Edwin Gill and Henry Sherwin Knight, but subject to the payment of £2500 to his daughter Edith Caroline; his steam-vessels, barges, and all floating property to his son Ernest Henry; the freehold and leasehold property at New Brompton, Old Brompton, and Gillingham, upon trust, for his daughter Mary Elizabeth Passby; and all other his leasehold property to his daughter Catharine Louisa Haymen. The residue of his property he leaves to his daughter Edith Caroline Haymen.

The will (dated March 25, 1901) of Miss Harriet Gosling, of 54, Pont Street, who died on March 31, was proved on May 5 by Herbert Gosling and Frederick Hamlyn, the brothers, the value of the estate being £96,529. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to Maud Eleanor Gosling; £500 each to Florence Mary Gosling, Mary Christie, Aubrey Fanshawe, and George Edward Gosling; £300 each to Rosamund Williams and Vere Hankey; £100 each to her brothers; £200 each to her sisters Georgiana Clerke and Eleanor Hotham; £100 each to her executors; £1000 each to certain of the children of her brothers and sisters; all her furniture, pictures, and books to her brother Herbert; £500 to the Middlesex Hospital; £400 for distribution among the poor of

Botleys and Ottershaw (Surrey); and other legacies. The residue of her property she leaves to her nieces Emily Harriet Benson and Constance Vere Leycester Penrhyn.

The will (dated April 7, 1902) of Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Heywood-Lonsdale, of Cloverley, near Whitechurch, Salop, who died on April 14, was proved on May 14 by Captain Henry Heywood Heywood-Lonsdale, Grenadier Guards, the son, and Henry Walter Fell, the nephew, the executors, the value of the estate being £81,287. The testatrix gives £1000 to her son-in-law Arthur Henry Orlando Lloyd; £1000 to her granddaughter Gwynedd Margaret Lloyd; £300 to Henry Walter Fell; £1000 to her son Captain Heywood-Lonsdale; £4000 to her son John Pemberton; her furniture, jewels, etc., to her daughter Anna Maria Heywood Lloyd; and £1000 each to her brothers William and Daniel Neilson, and to her sister Katherine Neilson. Under the provisions of the will of her aunt, Anna Maria Heywood, she appoints £20,000 between her son John Pemberton, and her daughter Mrs. Lloyd; and she further appoints the funds of her marriage settlement between her two sons. The residue of her property she leaves to her son John Pemberton and her daughter Mrs. Lloyd.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1901) of Mr. Edward Heathcote Tayleur, of Leckhampton Hall, Cheltenham, who died on April 1, was proved on May 17 by Thomas Crump Lindop, one of the executors, the value of the estate in the United Kingdom being £72,061. The testator

bequeaths £200 and his household furniture, etc., to his wife, Mrs. Susan Grace Tayleur; his silver plate to his son William Heathcote; £15,000, upon trust, for his daughter Mary Eveline; and £50 to his executor. During her widowhood Mrs. Tayleur's income is, with the funds of her marriage settlement, to be made up to £700 per annum, and on her death or remarriage the fund producing such additional income is to be divided between his children. The residue of his property he leaves to his sons.

The will (dated Jan. 31, 1902) of Sir Hugh Edward Adair, third Baronet, of Shrublands, Tunbridge Wells, who died on March 2, was proved on May 16 by Dame Harriet Camilla Adair, the widow, Allan Shafto Adair, and Lancelot Fletcher, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £63,966. Subject to legacies of £1000 each to Allan Shafto Adair and Lancelot Fletcher, the testator leaves all his property to his widow.

A special feature of this year's holiday guide issued by the Great Northern Railway Company is a capital article entitled "Looking for Lodgings," which includes descriptive references to places of interest on the Great Northern system. The usefulness of this publication cannot fail to be apparent to all who consult it. The book can be obtained free on application to the Superintendent of the line, King's Cross, N.

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Over 6,000 Testimonials received from Medical Men.

COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., NORWICH and LONDON.

The finest Tonic and Restorative in the World.



# A maiden's wishes

—are but three,  
O'er all the world, whoe'er she be—  
To handsome grow,  
And have a beau,  
And to the bridal altar go—  
All these fruitions of her hope



Come quickly, it shall

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FOR THE RACES, CORONATION PROCESSION, &c.

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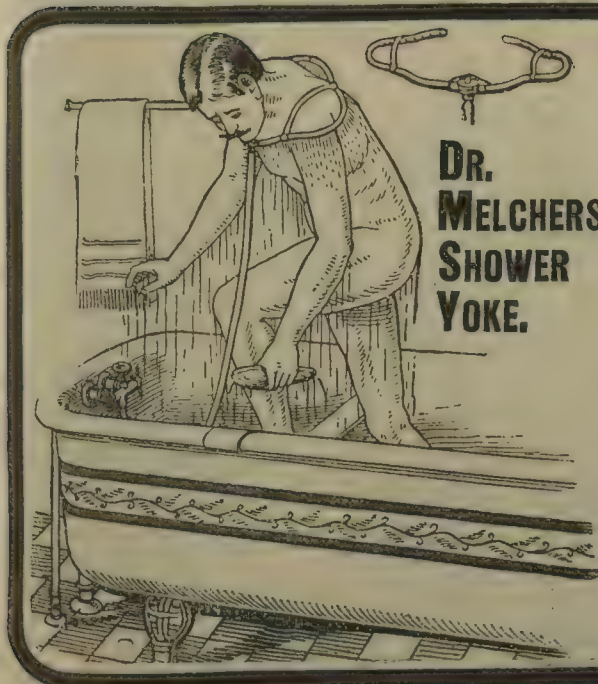
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Dr. MELCHERS' SHOWER YOKE is beautifully constructed and finished of nickel-plated brass, which does not rust, and is sent, carriage paid, anywhere in the United Kingdom for 21/- for one tap, and 25/- for two taps. If not all we claim for it, kindly return the Yoke, and we will send back your money.

**FREE:** Applicants forwarding penny stamp for postage can have a valuable little treatise by Dr. EDWARD MELCHERS, entitled, "Shower Baths in Health and Sickness." This is worth its weight in gold to all who value their health; it tells you how to become healthy and keep well. Write to-day to

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Agents wanted in every district.

THE FOLLOWING IS A FACSIMILE OF A LETTER WHICH HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE FRONT.

MAY 23, 1902.

—Heating Exp.—

London. E.C.

Sir,

I beg to enclose idea for advertisement suitable for news-paper paragraph (without sketch) or as little showcard with same

I may mention that our company officer, with a consideration not usually shown, supplies us with as much of your excellent preparation as we require, it is as effective here as at home, and was greatly needed

yours faithfully  
C. H. Foley

(The latest wire from South Africa)



In spite of rumours to the contrary, General Bigflea is still attracting a great deal of notice hereabouts owing to his extreme activity; though thanks to a plentiful supply of Healings Powder the movements of his forces have been greatly hampered, and his capture may be hourly expected.

A. Tomie - Atkins

Kroonstad  
Orange River Colony.

By Royal Warrant

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H.M. THE KING.

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For Hand or Pony.

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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"TWELFTH NIGHT," REVIVED AT HER MAJESTY'S.

Before carrying out his brilliant Coronation idea, and presenting Mrs. Kendal and Miss Ellen Terry in happy combination as the "merry wives of Windsor," Mr. Tree is reviving for a week the most beautiful of all his Shaksperian productions—that of "Twelfth Night." The charming illustrative features of this superb stage version of one of the merriest and most fanciful of the bard's comedies still remain—Mr. Hawes Craven's lovely setting of Olivia's garden, and Mr. Andrew Levey's pretty melodies, sung so charmingly by Mr. Courtice Pounds's delightful Feste—and the play is once more interpreted by a first-rate cast. Mr. Tree's Hidalgo-like Malvolio, an admirable character-study a little spoilt by farcical extravagance; Mr. Lionel Brough's unctuous Sir Toby, Mr. Norman Forbes's quaintly stupid Aguecheek, Miss Zellie Tilbury's genial Maria, and Miss Lily Brayton's deliciously youthful Viola, an impersonation romantically rather than humorously satisfying, are now reinforced by the agreeably sentimental and resonant Orsino of Mr. Gerald Lawrence, and by Miss Nancy Price's rather unmajestic but bright and intelligent rendering of Olivia.

"LOVE IN IDLENESS," REVIVED AT TERRY'S.

A change of programme was effected last week at Terry's Theatre, the popular actor-manager withdrawing Captain Hood's over-slight if pretty conventional story of "My

Pretty Maid," and substituting a revival of Messrs. Louis Parker and E. J. Goodman's charming sentimental comedy, "Love in Idleness." Rarely has Mr. Edward Terry been given a character so happily suited to his quaint comic method and his just sufficiently affecting suggestions of pathos as is that of Mortimer Pendlebury, the amiable middle-aged bachelor, who loves to procrastinate and to take his ease, but suddenly, at the wrong time, develops a spasmodic and almost fatal fit of energy. Thanks to the delightful mannerisms of the leading actor and the bright faces and ingenuous manner of Miss Dorothy Hammond and Miss May Congdon, the six-year-old sentiment and humour of "Love in Idleness" seem to have lost none of their engaging freshness.

"OUR CROWN," AT THE EMPIRE.

Special interest attaches to the new Empire ballet, for it is the stage's first attempt to deal with the Coronation through the medium of spectacular entertainment. A series of historical tableaux recall well-known incidents in the history of the earlier Edwards, and a ballet of Crown Jewels gives M. Wilhelm and Madame Katti Lanner the opportunity of presenting some striking work in colour and movement. Thereafter, "Our Crown" becomes purely spectacular; story is dispensed with, and the stage is given over to a ballet of roses—red, pink, and white—and to processions in which choir-boys and heralds take a prominent part. Mlle. Genée, as the Spirit of Peace, is at work throughout the entire ballet and

executes some of the most elaborate and difficult steps in the repertory of the Italian school with a distinction as charming as it is rare. It is as a spectacle rather than a ballet that "Our Crown" must be considered, since there is no coherent story, and the work of mimes is not seen, and, spectacularly, the Empire has done nothing better. The ballet's success is assisted to a very large degree by M. Leopold Wenzel's striking score. He has gone to the British Museum records for his setting of the historical tableaux, introducing a chant of the year 1250, a "Song of Victory" of the year 1415, a Christmas Carol of 1460, and much more that is significant.

We are officially informed that towards the close of last year Mr. J. Alexander, the Superintendent of the Line of the Great Northern Railway Company, expressed a wish to be allowed to retire. The Board has now, though with much regret, accepted his resignation, expressing in the warmest terms their sense of appreciation of his devotion to the interests of the company. Mr. Alexander's official connection with the Great Northern Company, which continues until December next, covers a period of more than forty years' faithful service. We understand that some modification of the company's system of organisation is in contemplation, in connection with which, as already announced, Mr. W. J. Grinling, the company's chief goods manager, has been appointed chief traffic manager.

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## A 50-PAGE BOOKLET

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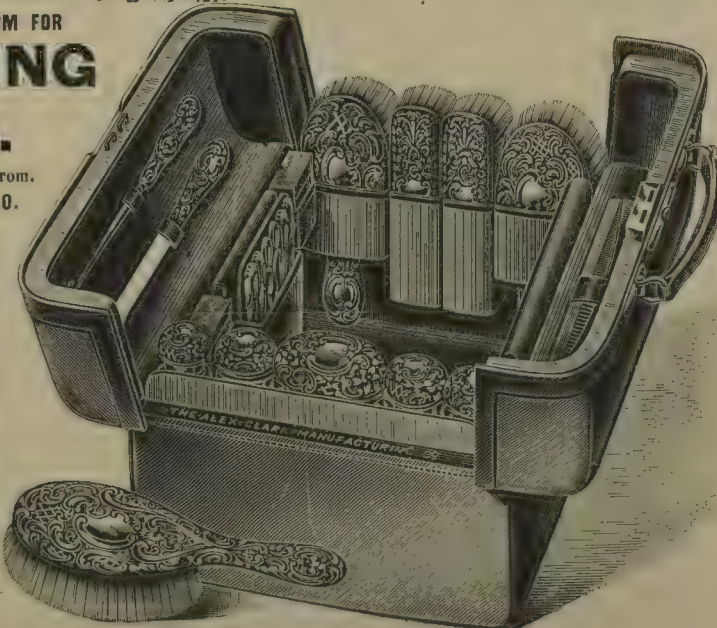
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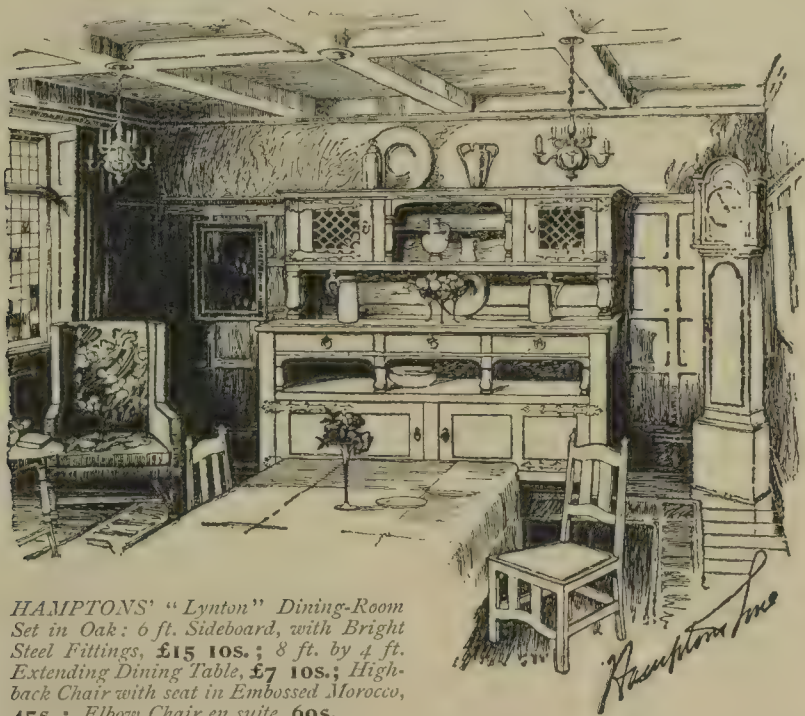


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For other examples of Artistic Interiors, see Hamptons & Sons' New Book, No. C 103, "Estimates for Furnishing throughout, with Specimen Interiors in Colour"—sent free on application.

**Pall Mall East, London, S.W.**

## The Coronation.

### PRELIMINARY WARNING AND ADVICE.

Whereas, it being a matter of common knowledge that numbers of the King's loyal subjects are, at this time, suffering from divers complaints and disorders, and that, unless steps are taken to combat and cure these ailments, CROWDS OF PEOPLE will be prevented, by reason of indisposition, from taking part in the Coronation ceremonials and festivities,

Now therefore this notice is issued in order that all persons suffering from Biliousness, Sick Headache, Impaired Digestion, Liver or Kidney Troubles, may not omit, wisely and in time, to profit by that most excellent remedy—BEECHAM'S PILLS. The benefits to be derived from a course of BEECHAM'S PILLS cannot be over-estimated, and the extraordinary success which this unrivalled medicine has everywhere achieved for upwards of fifty-seven years is proof positive of the worth of these Pills.

And furthermore it cannot be too well known and remembered that BEECHAM'S PILLS not only give relief, but, when persevered with, effect a complete and permanent cure in cases of the diseases above referred to. They also, when taken on the first appearance of disagreeable symptoms, prevent the said complaints from arising. Let no one therefore be without a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS in the bed-room, the pocket, or the travelling-bag.

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New Solid Gold Scent Charm, 7s. 6d. Design exact size.

Pearl and Turquoise Brooch, with Pearl and Turquoise Drops, £5 5s.

Best Gold, £1 1s.

Rose Diamond Fox-head and Best Gold Crop Brooch, £3 15s. Larger sizes, £4 15s. and £5 15s.

Write for Special List of Secondhand Jewels.



Sterling Silver Buttons, size of Illustration, 3s. each; smaller sizes, 2s. and 1s. 6d. each. Large variety of patterns in stock.

Exact Reproduction in Silver "THE ANOINTING SPOON," to be used at the Coronation of King Edward VII.

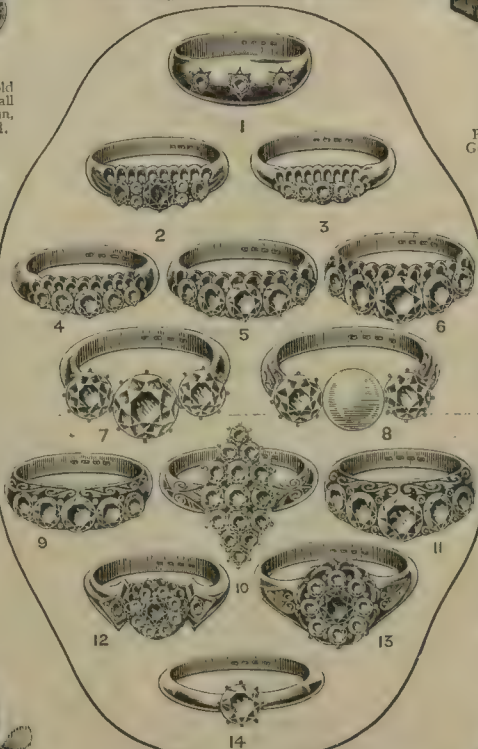
Sterling Silver Double Inkstand, beautiful Design, £8 15s. Smaller and larger sizes in Stock.

Please write for New List of Novelties.

The original Spoon, which is of Silver Gilt, was made early in the 18th Century, and has been used at the Coronation of all British Monarchs since that date.

Spoon, exact size of drawing, 3s. 6d.

Also made in following sizes: Fruit Spoon, 1 1/2 in. long, £1 5s.; Dessert Spoon, 6 1/2 in., 15s.; Christening Spoon, 6 in. long, 10s. 6d.; Tea Spoon, 4 1/2 in., 5s. 6d.; Coffee Spoon, 4 1/2 in., 3s. 6d.; Lighter make, 2s. 6d.; Lighter make, enamelled in same colours as the original, 3s. 6d.; Special "Coronation" Case to take same, 2s.



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Platinum and Gold Scent Pin, Pearl Ball, 12s. 6d.

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Fine Pearl and Diamond Necklace with Pearl Drops, the latest design, £31 10s.

Fine Diamond Brooch, with Pearl and Diamond Drops, £60.

Ruby or Sapphire and Diamond Scent Pin, £1 15s.

1902 Pearl and Diamond Brooch, £5 5s.

New "Ping-Pong" Charm, Solid Gold, 10s. 6d.

Gold Charm, exact model of Coronation Chair, 15s. 6d. Ditto as a Seal or Scent Charm, 21s.

Sterling Silver Table Candlestick, 12 in. high, £6 per pair.

Facsimile of the Coronation Chair. Perfect Model, as illustrated.

Sterling Silver... 8s. 6d. Sterling Silver Gilt... 10s. 6d. As Menu Stand, 1s. extra.

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## MUSIC.

The Opera during the past week has presented, for the most part, no novelties. There was a début on Monday in "Siegfried" of Fräulein Dönges in the rôle of Brunnhilde, but our climate probably must be held accountable for the state of her voice. The performance of "Die Meistersinger" was a good one, Herr van Rooy singing the part of Hans Sachs excellently. Madame Suzanne Adams sang Eva; and Mr. David Bispham gave his clever and highly finished sketch of Beckmesser. The orchestra was very good under the conductorship of Herr Lohse.

A delightful "Kubelik" concert was given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, May 28, when Herr Kubelik was assisted by the "Kubelik Bohemian

Orchestra," which comes from Prague, and numbers fifty-five performers, under the bâton of Oscar Nedbal. The orchestra began the programme with the Carnival Overture of Dvorak, which was followed by the Concerto in D minor of Viëuxtemps, Herr Jan Kubelik playing the solo part. His playing, always brilliant, always masterly in technique and in tone, has gained immeasurably in sweetness and sentiment, which was shown notably in the Adagio Religioso and in the astonishingly beautiful "Trille du Diable" of Tartini, arranged for the strings only.

Herr Josef Hofmann, the erstwhile boy prodigy, even now little more than a boy, has come back a masterly musician. At the Queen's Hall on Monday, May 26, in the "Soirée de Vienne" of Schubert-Liszt

he seemed at his best, the gaiety and rhythm suiting his individual style.

A Wagner Concert at the Queen's Hall on Thursday, May 29, brought no novelties to the large audience, familiarised to Wagner by Mr. Wood and his orchestra, but it brought the same high standard of work.

The Queen's Hall orchestra was employed again on Saturday, May 31, with Herr Richard Strauss conducting both it and the Queen's Hall Choral Society. The subject of the concert was the recital of "Manfred," Lord Byron's poem, in German, by Herr von Possart, one of Germany's greatest impresarios. His dramatic skill and earnestness were beyond criticism, and his elocution enabled the least learned student in the audience to follow him easily.

M. I. H.

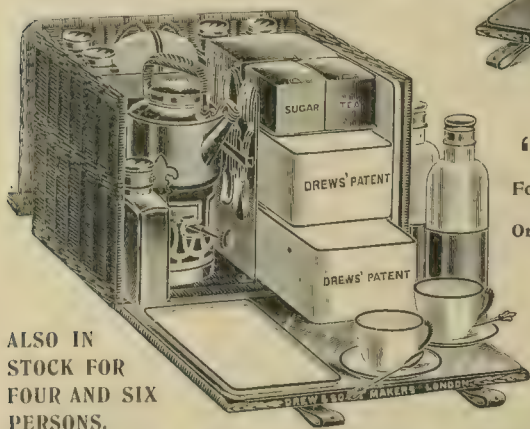
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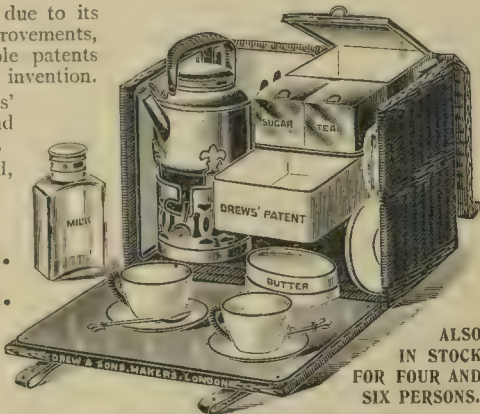
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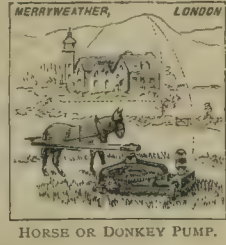
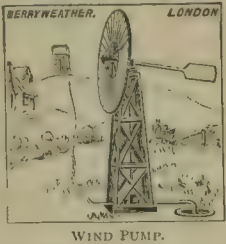
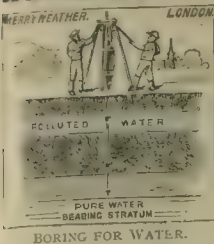
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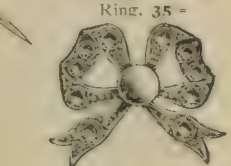
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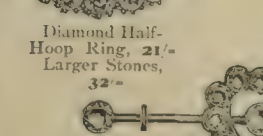
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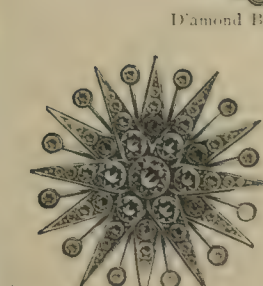
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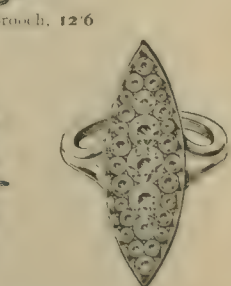
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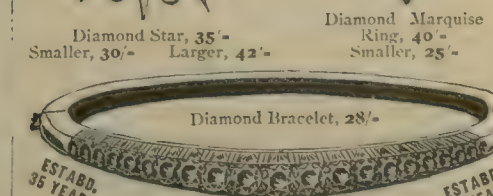
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## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The illness of the Bishop of Dover (Dr. Walsh) has caused much regret at Canterbury, where he is very popular. Canterbury residents also talk sadly of the failure in Dean Farrar's strength. He keeps at the post of duty, and is seldom absent from the daily services, but the decline in his health since last year is all too evident.

Canon Moore-Ede, who when Rector of Gateshead served as Chairman of the School Board for twenty years, has been presented at the offices of the Board with his portrait, painted by Mr. J. E. Reid. It will hang in the chief Board room, and will serve as a worthy memorial of Canon Moore-Ede's invaluable services to the cause of education.

The scaffolding has now been removed from the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, and the work of restoration, which has lasted eighteen years, and has cost £80,000, is practically complete. The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach at the thanksgiving service to be held on July 23.

The Rev. G. H. Westcott, one of the missionary children of the late Bishop of Durham, has arrived in England from Cawnpore, and is seeking recruits for the Cawnpore Missionary Brotherhood, which has done excellent work under the S.P.G. during the last seven years.

Prebendary Allen Whitworth is steadily recovering strength after his recent operation, and the doctors give every hope that he will before long be restored to perfect

health. The work at All Saints', Margaret Street, has not been allowed to suffer during the Vicar's illness, as there is an excellent band of helpers, both lay and clerical.

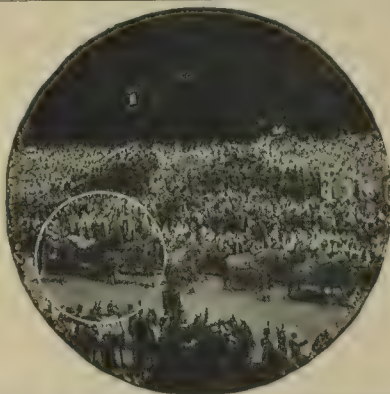
One of the oldest clergymen in England is the Rev. H. W. Toms, Rector of Combe Martin, who has just celebrated his diamond jubilee in that position. Although nearly ninety years old, Mr. Toms is able to preach on Sundays and to overlook the business of the parish.

The buildings of the Baptist Theological College at Rawdon, near Leeds, have been offered to the Bishop of Ripon for the use of his students. The Baptist Colleges at Rawdon and Nottingham will shortly be united with the one at Manchester, and will form the "United Baptist College."

## HOW TO SEE THE CORONATION.

THIS question is likely to be a perplexing one to many. A comparative few will from stands or windows and other points of view along the line of route be able to see the procession with ease and comfort. But to all observers, especially those less favourably placed, we would offer a word of advice—get a field glass. A field glass annihilates distance. Experts, however, are now discarding the old type of field glass on account of its many defects. Especially in viewing such a procession as that which will mark the Coronation festivities will these defects be noticeable. With an ordinary field glass the definition is so poor that it is only the centre which is clear and distinct, and the field of view is so small that practically little more than one or two persons in the procession can be observed. The procession would be seen as if one was looking at it through a slit.

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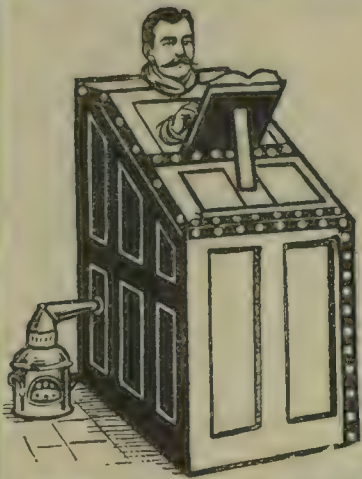
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contains several exclusive features, without which a perfectly satisfactory and absolutely safe cabinet cannot be made. Its construction combines scientific simplicity with the highest efficiency, and is the only Bath Cabinet to which the bather is not fastened; it has an adjustable seat, and outside heater. No assistant is required. It can be used in any room, and folds into a small compact space when not in use.

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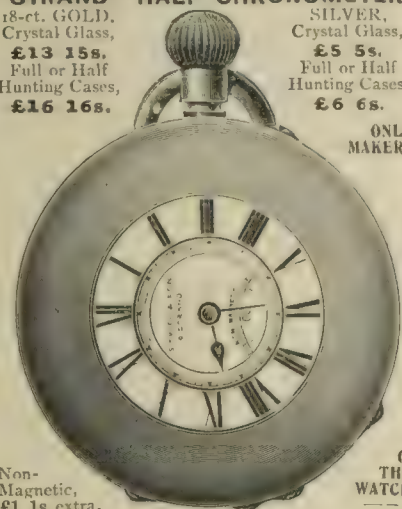
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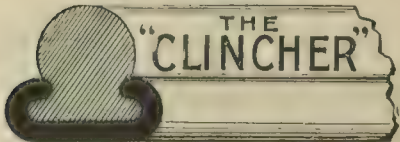
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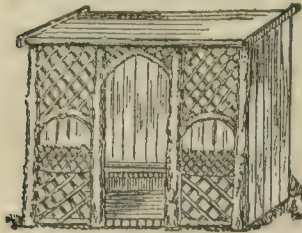


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For Cleaning and Polishing all kinds of Cabinet Furniture.  
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GOODS  
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"FOR THE  
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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE has stood the  
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It is pleasant to the taste and warranted free  
from anything injurious to the most delicate  
constitution of either sex, from infancy to old  
age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give  
it a trial to test its value.  
Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the  
world, price 2/9 per bottle, and in cases containing  
six times the quantity, price 11/-, sufficient to effect  
permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing  
cases.

Is warranted to  
cleanse the Blood from  
all impurities  
FROM WHATEVER  
CAUSE ARISING.

THE WORLD-FAMED  
BLOOD PURIFIER  
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For ECZEMA,  
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its effects are marvellous.

It is the only REAL  
SPECIFIC for :—  
Gout and  
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for it removes the cause  
from the Blood and  
Bones.

BEWARE of worthless imitations  
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**BEST SHEFFIELD MAKE.**

**REAL HAMBURG GROUND.**

**KROPP RAZOR**

ALWAYS READY  
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NEVER REQUIRES  
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ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

Black Handle ... 5/6  
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A PAIR IVORY HANDLE RAZORS  
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5/6, 7/6, 10/6 each.

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at the Great Paris Exhibition,  
the Grand Prix being the  
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the deliberate and responsible  
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Chocolate, the most  
Refined and Up-to-date  
Milk Chocolate in the  
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**LAWN MOWERS**

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Costumes which are cool  
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Golfing or Travelling. New  
Shades. Patterns Free.

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Some places 28/4/22

# THE KEY-NOTE OF CREATION—CHANGE!

'Behold, we know not anything; I can but trust that good shall fall At last—far off—at last, to all.' Tennyson.

The World WOULD NOT TOLERATE long any great power or influence THAT WAS NOT EXERCISED for THE GENERAL GOOD.

## THE ANTISEPTICS OF EMPIRE.

CIVILISATION OF THE WORLD.

### THE COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.

BRITAIN MUST EITHER LEAD THE WORLD, OR MUST UTTERLY PERISH AND DECAY AS A NATION.

#### THE COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.

"AN ISLAND," he pointed out,  
"REQUIRED for its PERFECT DEFENCE  
THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.  
ONE of the CONSEQUENCES of  
THE COMMAND of the SEA was that  
THE COASTS of the WORLD were peculiarly  
UNDER the INFLUENCE of the NATION that  
Held it.  
BUT THOUGH the POWER GIVEN  
BY the COMMAND of the SEA  
WAS SO GREAT,  
IT WAS CONDITIONED by a MORAL LAW.  
THE WORLD WOULD NOT TOLERATE LONG  
ANY GREAT POWER OR INFLUENCE  
THAT WAS NOT EXERCISED  
FOR THE GENERAL GOOD.  
THE BRITISH EMPIRE could subsist  
ONLY SO LONG as it was a USEFUL AGENT  
FOR the GENERAL BENEFIT of HUMANITY.  
THAT HITHERTO SHE had obeyed this law we  
might fairly claim.  
SHE had used her almost undisputed monopoly  
of the ocean  
TO INTRODUCE LAW and CIVILISATION all  
over the globe.  
SHE had DESTROYED PIRACY and the SLAVE  
TRADE  
AND HAD OPENED to the TRADE of ALL  
NATIONS  
EVERY PORT on the globe EXCEPT those that  
belonged to the CONTINENTAL POWERS.  
BUT ALL THIS led to the conclusion  
THAT BRITAIN must either LEAD THE WORLD,  
OR MUST UTTERLY PERISH and DECAY as a  
NATION."

SPENSER WILKINSON'S Address at the ROYAL UNITED  
SERVICE INSTITUTE.—'Spectator.'



WHICH MAY BE PREVENTED.

Read Pamphlet given with each bottle  
of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

#### IN LIFE'S PLAY

THE PLAYER of the other side  
IS HIDDEN from us.  
WE KNOW that His play is  
ALWAYS FAIR, JUST, and PATIENT,  
BUT we also know to our COST that He  
NEVER OVERLOOKS A MISTAKE. HENLEY

#### WAR!!

Oh, men! what are ye, and our best designs,  
That we must work by crime to punish crime,  
And slay as if death had but this one gate!—Byron

#### THE COST OF WAR.

"GIVE ME the MONEY that has been SPENT  
in WAR  
AND I will PURCHASE EVERY FOOT of LAND  
upon the Globe;  
I WILL CLOTHE every MAN, WOMAN, and CHILD  
in an ATTIRE of which KINGS and QUEENS would be proud;  
I WILL BUILD A SCHOOL-HOUSE on EVERY  
HILLSIDE and in EVERY VALLEY over the whole earth;  
I WILL BUILD AN ACADEMY in EVERY TOWN  
and endow it, a COLLEGE in EVERY STATE, and will fill it with  
able professors;  
I WILL crown every hill with a PLACE OF  
WORSHIP consecrated to the promulgation of the GOSPEL of PEACE;  
I WILL support in every Pulpit an able TEACHER  
of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one  
bell should answer the chime on another round the earth's wide  
circumference;  
AND the VOICE of PRAYER and the SONG of  
PRAISE  
SHOULD ascend like a UNIVERSAL HOLOCAUST  
to heaven."—RICHARD.  
WHY all this TOIL and STRIFE?  
THERE is ROOM ENOUGH for ALL.  
WHAT is TEN THOUSAND TIMES  
MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!

"I WILL TELL YOU WHAT IS TEN TIMES and TEN THOUSAND  
TIMES MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR—OUTRAGED NATURE.  
SHE KILLS AND KILLS, and is NEVER TIRED OF KILLING TILL  
SHE HAS TAUGHT MAN THE TERRIBLE LESSON HE IS SO  
SLOW TO LEARN, THAT NATURE IS ONLY CONQUERED BY  
OBEYING HER. . . . Man has his courtesies of war, he spares the  
woman and the child; but Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is  
bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor  
child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not  
allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as  
little remorse as she would strike the strong man, with the musket or the  
pickaxe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial  
eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of PREVENTABLE  
SUFFERING—the mass of PREVENTABLE AGONY of MIND and  
BODY—which exists in England!"—KINGSLEY.

## CONQUEST!! EMPIRE!!! THE GREATEST OF ALL EARTHLY POSSESSIONS.

'HEALTH is the GREATEST of ALL POSSESSIONS: and 'tis a maxim with me that a HALE COBBLER is a BETTER MAN than a SICK KING.'—Buckingham.

## WHAT HIGHER AIM CAN MAN ATTAIN THAN CONQUEST OVER HUMAN PAIN?

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Is Health-Giving, Purifying, Soothing, Cooling, Refreshing, and Invigorating, and will be found a Natural, Simple, and Effective Remedy for

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Gouty and Rheumatic Poisons, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

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(Signed) Rev. \_\_\_\_\_" (September 20th, 1900.)

It is not too much to say that its merits have been published, tested, and approved literally from pole to pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

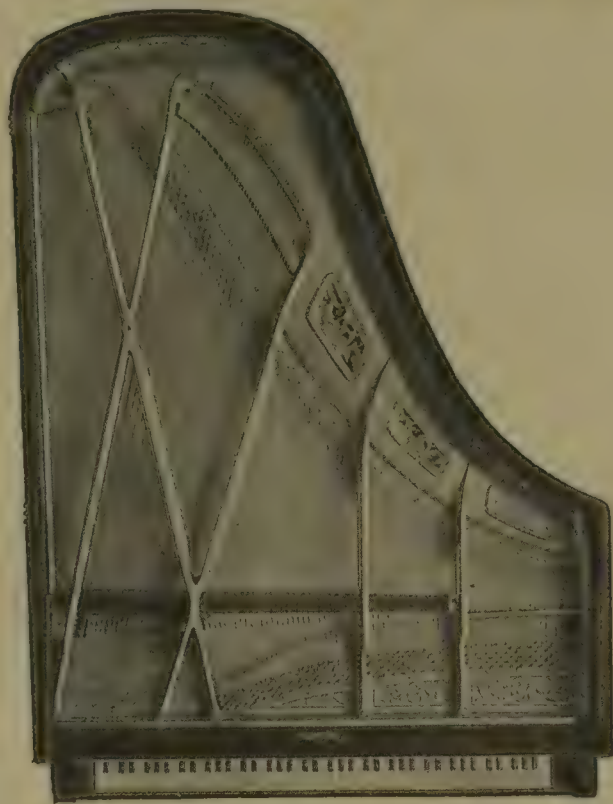
The effect of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' upon any Disordered, Sleepless, and Feverish condition is Simply Marvellous.  
It is, in fact, Nature's Own Remedy, and an Unsurpassed One.

**CAUTION.**—Examine the Bottle and Capsule and see that they are marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' Otherwise you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.



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The *Daily Telegraph* of February 20, 1902, in reviewing the St. James's Hall Ballad Concerts, says—

"Mention must be made, however, of Herr Backhaus's admirable playing of some pianoforte solos. Here the performer was helped not a little by his instrument, a new and brilliant '*grand*,' which did great credit not only to Messrs. Chappell in particular, but to native workmanship in general."

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**MARLBOROUGH** Rigid or Rocks at  
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Comfort for the Invalid. Luxury for the Strong.  
Conforms to every position of comfort and ease, and can be adjusted by yourself while on the Chair. The turn of a knob does it instantly. The back can be lowered to any position from upright to flat and rises automatically when desired. The seat will tilt to any angle. The leg-rest can be raised to seat level or detached and used as an independent footstool or ottoman. An adjustable Reading Desk and Table fitted when required. Springs all over. The Ideal Chair for restful reading.  
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**Icilma**, Nature's African Spring, is the true Secret of the Royal Road, Nature's broad path, full of Life, of Health, and Beauty.

A few drops of **Icilma Water** make the skin cool, soft, white, and free from lines, cure and prevent prickly heat, sunburn, chilblains, cuts, burns, bruises, insect-bites, nettle and spring rashes, inflamed eyelids, and all irritations of the skin.

**Icilma Castille Soap** made with **Icilma Water** makes hard water soft to the skin, gives an abundant and silky lather unlike any other soap, allays all scalp and skin irritations arising from Eczema, chafing, weakness, perspiration, gout and rheumatism, or poor blood, keeps the skin clear, soft and white, and improves the circulation.

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**Icilma Castille Soap** is a revelation of what a toilet, medical, and baby soap combined can be.

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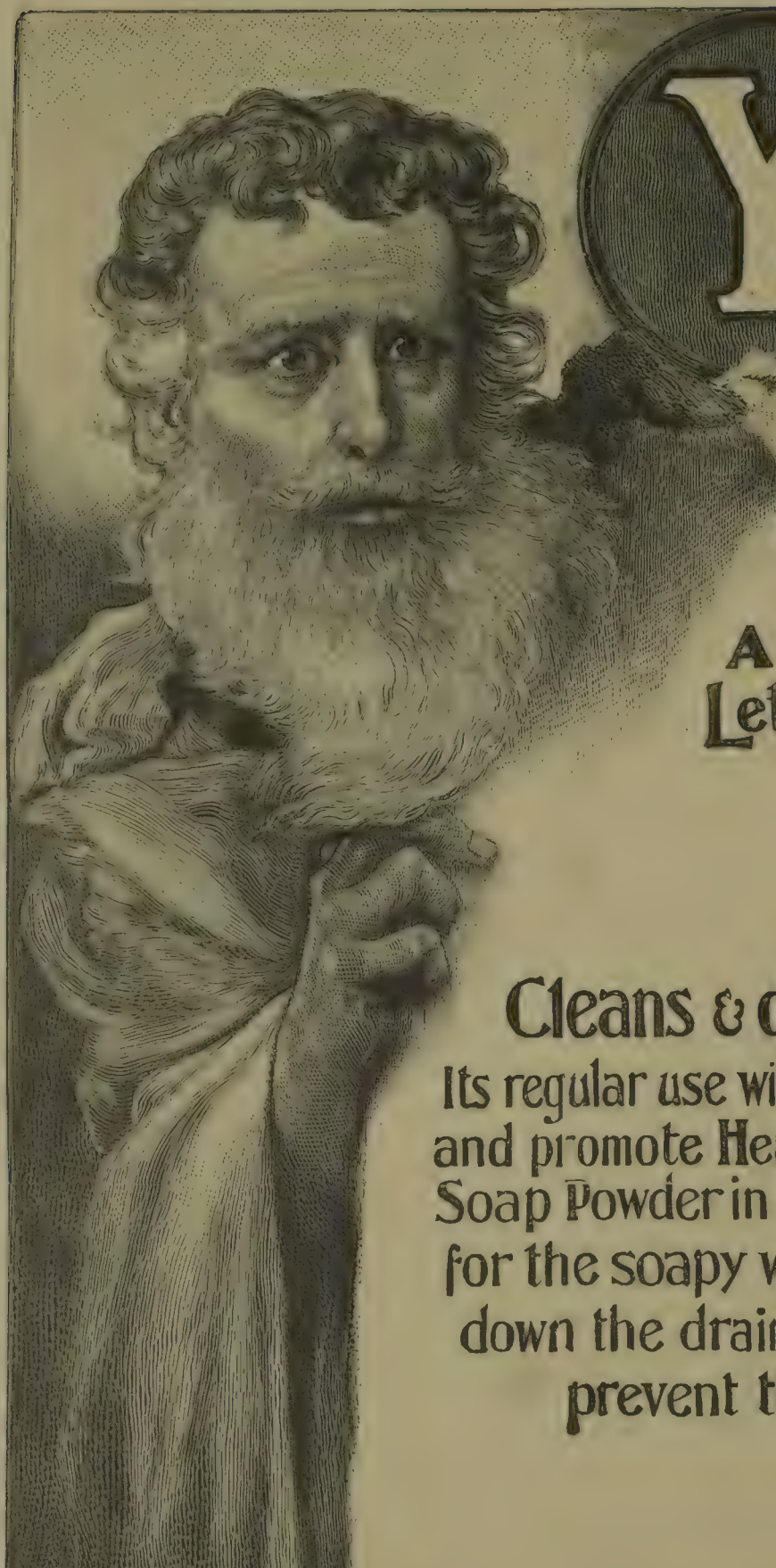
Prices: Bottles, 1/-; Soap, 10d.

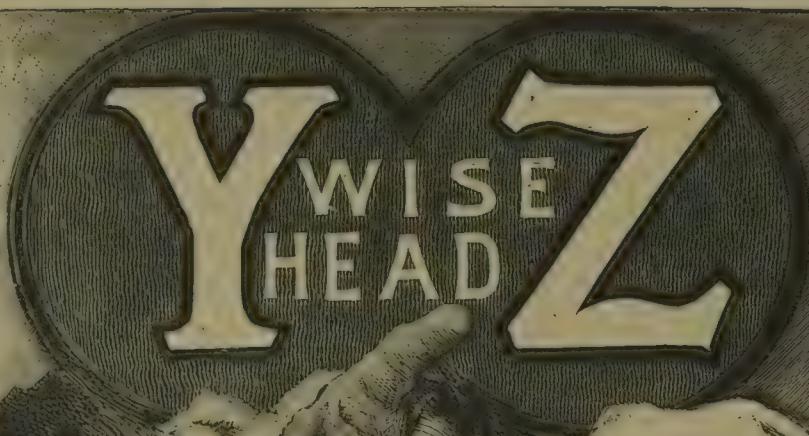
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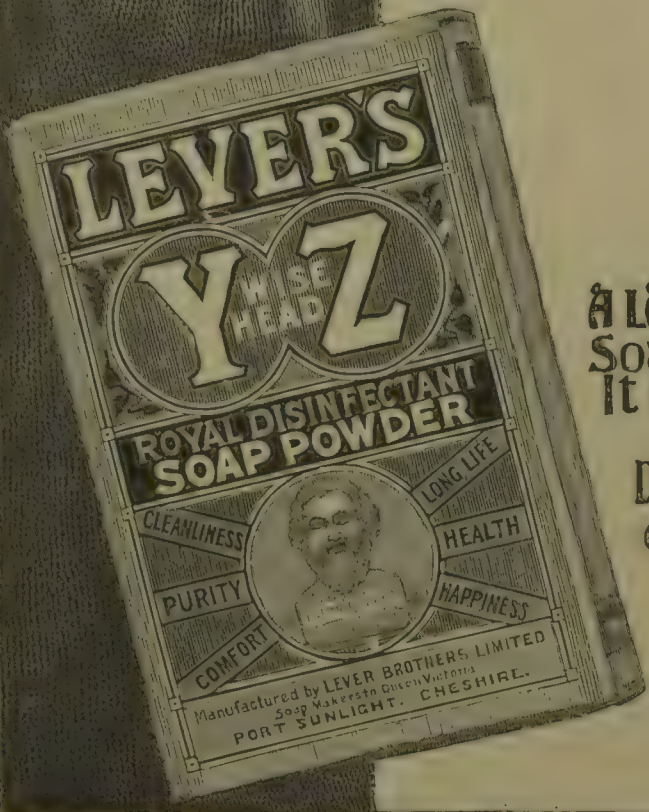
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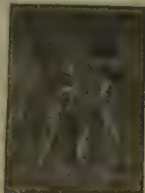
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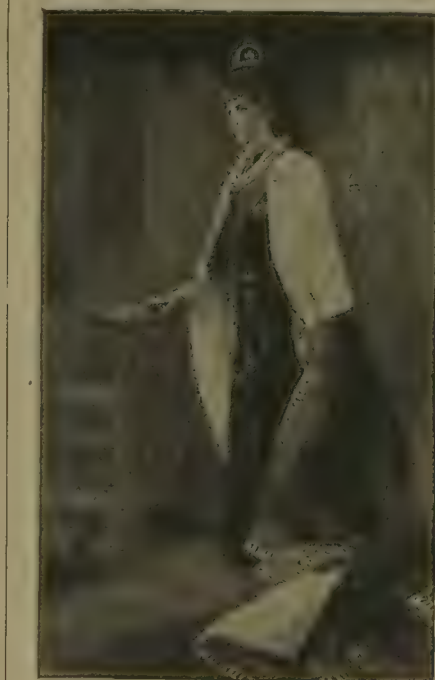
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"I afterwards used the Embrocation on a little girl three years old, who was cured in seventeen days during the Christmas holidays, without any return of the cough. People wondered and asked what had cured her. I told them Roche's Embrocation.  
"I also had a baby ten months old who was badly taken with Hooping Cough, on whom I used the Embrocation, and in three weeks she was cured, and the cough did not return.  
"I used one bottle to each child, and in every case in which I have used or known Roche's Embrocation to be used for Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, or Croup, it has been effectual. Wishing you every success, and hoping this may be beneficial to many poor suffering children,  
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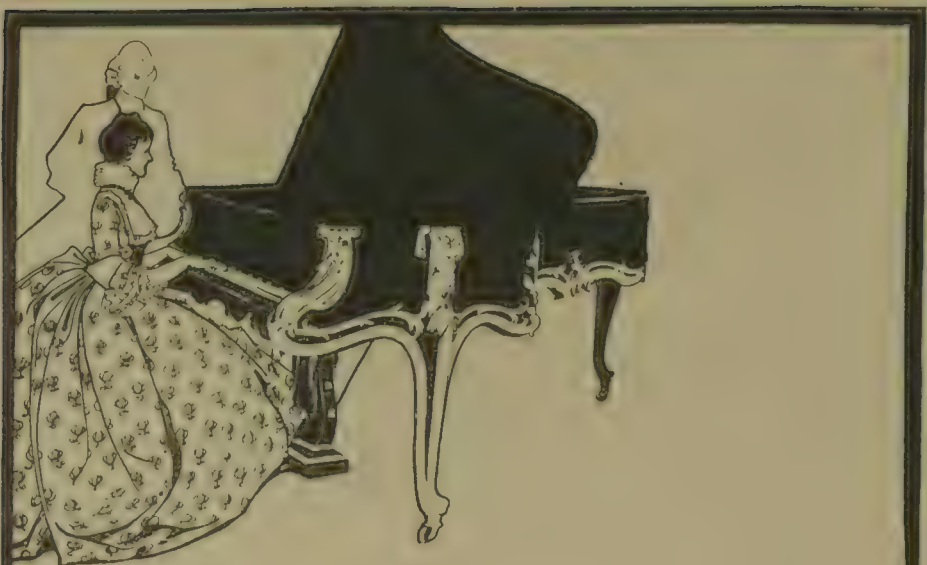
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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE  
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THE  
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS RECORD  
OF  
THE CORONATION  
SERVICE AND CEREMONY.

KING EDWARD VII.

AND

QUEEN ALEXANDRA

(JUNE 26, 1902)

WITH

TWENTY-FIVE COLOURED AND OTHER PLATES

AND MANY ILLUSTRATIONS BY

*R. CATON WOODVILLE, S. BEGG, A. FORESTIER, T. WALTER WILSON, R.I., ALLAN STEWART,  
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PUBLISHED BY

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LIMITED

198, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.



EDWARD VII & ALEXANDRA

CORONATION

JUNE 26, 1902.

**E**dward the Seventh,

by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: eldest son of her late Majesty Queen Victoria and of his late Royal Highness Albert, Prince

Consort. Born, Buckingham Palace, November 9, 1841. Created by patent Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, December 8, 1841; created by patent Earl of Dublin, January 17, 1850, all in the peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Succeeded to the throne, January 22, 1901. Married March 10, 1863.

Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, Queen Consort, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; born, Copenhagen, December 1, 1844.





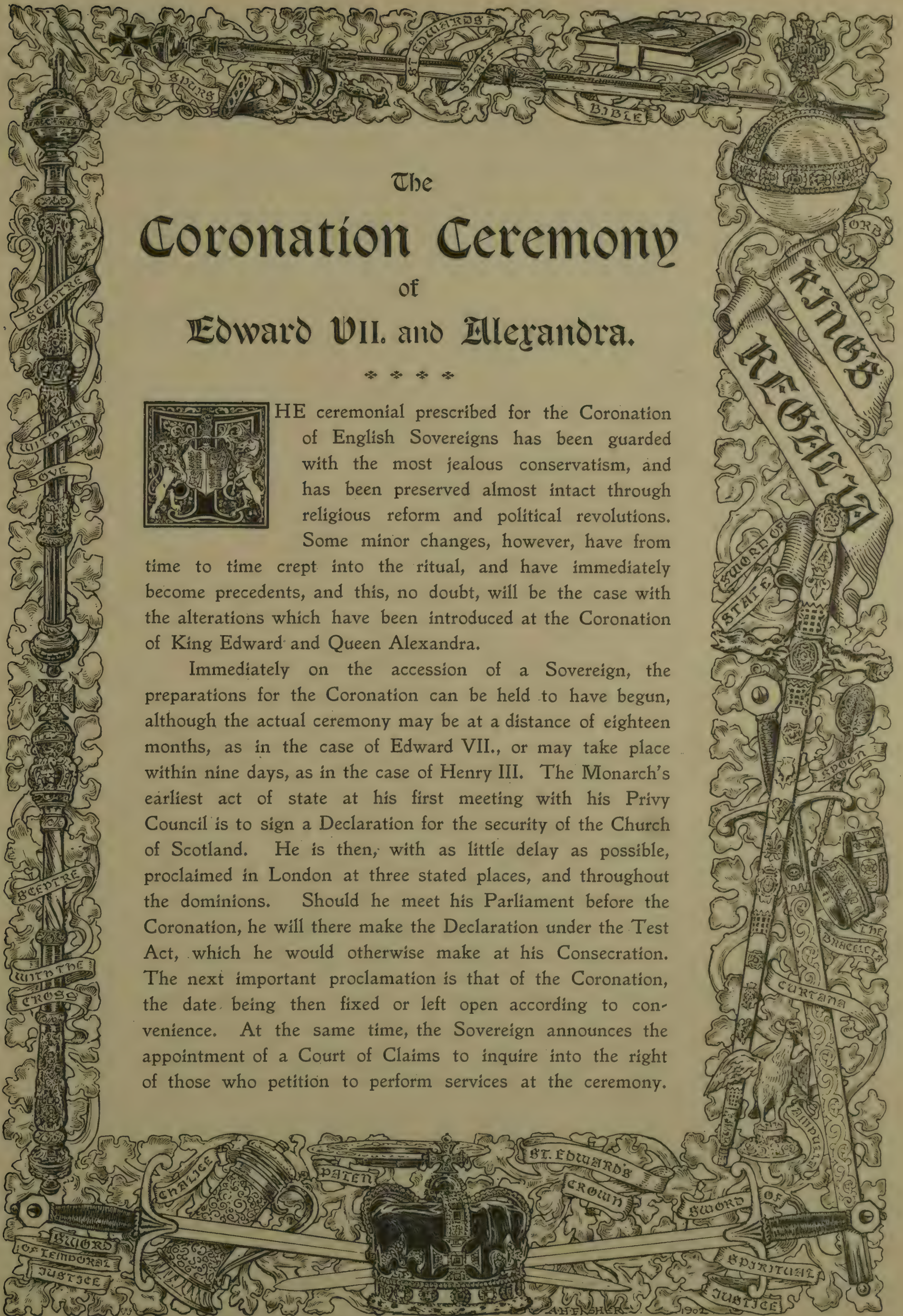
# The Coronation Ceremony of Edward VII. and Alexandra.

\* \* \* \*



THE ceremonial prescribed for the Coronation of English Sovereigns has been guarded with the most jealous conservatism, and has been preserved almost intact through religious reform and political revolutions. Some minor changes, however, have from time to time crept into the ritual, and have immediately become precedents, and this, no doubt, will be the case with the alterations which have been introduced at the Coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Immediately on the accession of a Sovereign, the preparations for the Coronation can be held to have begun, although the actual ceremony may be at a distance of eighteen months, as in the case of Edward VII., or may take place within nine days, as in the case of Henry III. The Monarch's earliest act of state at his first meeting with his Privy Council is to sign a Declaration for the security of the Church of Scotland. He is then, with as little delay as possible, proclaimed in London at three stated places, and throughout the dominions. Should he meet his Parliament before the Coronation, he will there make the Declaration under the Test Act, which he would otherwise make at his Consecration. The next important proclamation is that of the Coronation, the date being then fixed or left open according to convenience. At the same time, the Sovereign announces the appointment of a Court of Claims to inquire into the right of those who petition to perform services at the ceremony.







THE MILITARY ELECTION OF ALFRED THE GREAT, FIRST KING OF ALL ENGLAND.

ALFRED, at four years of age, was sent to Rome by his father, Ethelwulf, to Pope Leo IV., by whom he was "hallowed to king." The significance of this ceremony is made apparent by the fact that, on his return, the child was accounted second man in the kingdom. He began to reign over Wessex in 871, and became, in 886, by right of conquest, King of all England without any formal Coronation.



THE PROSTRATION OF HAROLD, SON OF GODWIN.

HAROLD was crowned on January 5, 1066, by Aldred, Archbishop of York, in Westminster Abbey. In the Cottonian MSS., Brit. Mus. (Claudius A III.), we read: "When the King arrives at the church, he shall prostrate himself before the altar." Prostration can be traced in the present service in the spreading of carpets and cushions just before the first Oblation. Kneeling is now substituted for prostration.



THE RESULT OF THE RECOGNITION OF WILLIAM I., CHRISTMAS DAY, 1066.

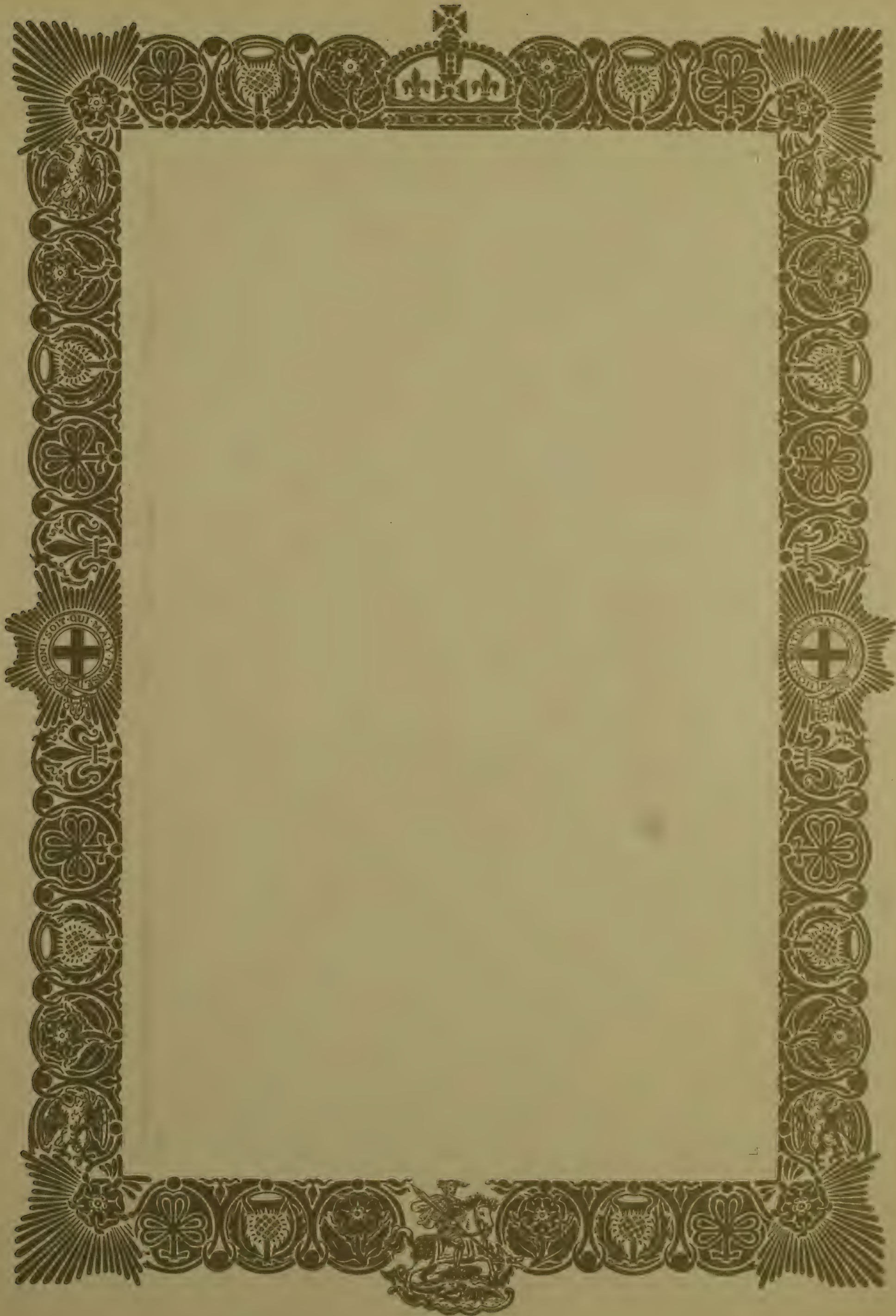
THE CONQUEROR was crowned at Westminster by Aldred, Archbishop of York. The Recognition, with which the Coronation Service opens, is a relic of the feudal acknowledgment of a rightful heir's claim. It takes the form of a question by the Archbishop, addressed four times to the assembled people, whether they will accept the Sovereign. Assent is given by loud and repeated acclamations, begun, of ancient custom, by the Queen's scholars of Westminster. The shouting in the case of William I. caused the Normans outside the church to fear a riot, and led to a massacre of the Saxon inhabitants of Westminster.



THE INVESTITURE OF WILLIAM II. WITH THE RING, SUNDAY, SEPT. 26, 1087.

WILLIAM RUFUS was crowned in Westminster Abbey by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Investiture *per annulum et baculum* immediately follows the delivery of the Orb; but before the reign of William and Mary, the crowning preceded it. The tradition that a close-fitting ring presaged a long reign and the people's affection was strikingly illustrated at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, on whose fourth finger the ring, made by mistake for the little finger, was forced by Archbishop Howley. Langtoft, the rhyming chronicler, says of Rufus: "At Westminster tok he ryng in the Abbay of Londoun."





HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN FULL CORONATION ROBES.

FROM THE PAINTING BY S. BEGG.





CORONATION CEREMONIES OF HENRY I., STEPHEN, HENRY II., AND HIS HEIR APPARENT, HENRY.

1.—THE DELIVERY OF THE ORB AT THE CORONATION OF HENRY I.

HENRY I. was crowned at Westminster, Sunday, August 5, 1100, by Maurice, Bishop of London, on account of the exile of Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Orb is delivered with the Imperial Mantle, but is immediately laid aside to leave the Monarch's hands free for the reception of the two Sceptres.

3.—CENSING THE CROWN AT THE CORONATION OF HENRY II.

HENRY II. was crowned at Westminster by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Sunday before Christmas, December 19, 1154. The "Liber Regalis" gives directions for the asperging and censing of the Crown while it rests upon the altar.

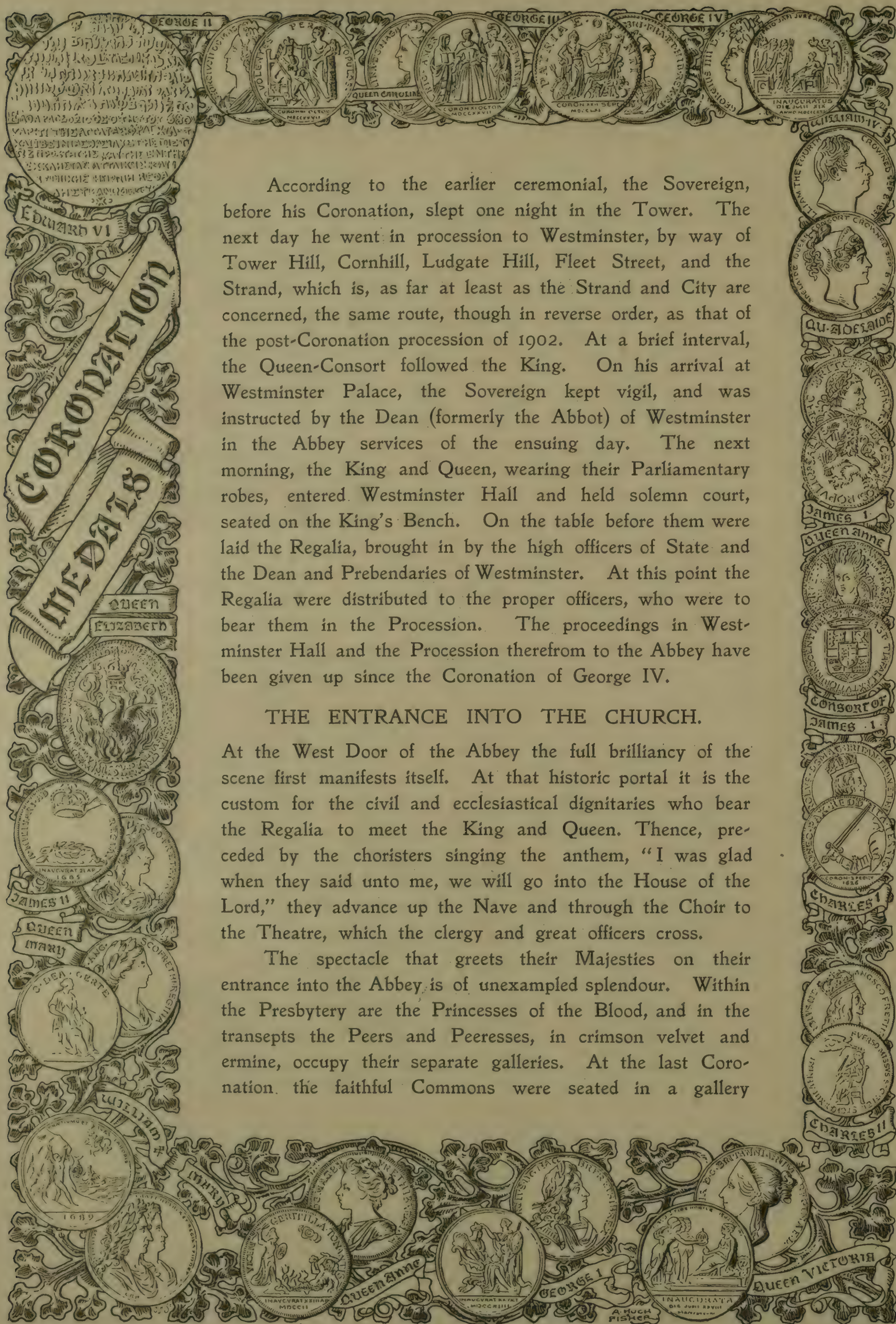
2.—THE DELIVERY OF THE ROD WITH THE DOVE AT THE CORONATION OF STEPHEN.

STEPHEN was crowned by William de Curbellio, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster Abbey, St. Stephen's Day, December 26, 1135. The Rod with the Dove is delivered last of the ornaments.

4.—THE BENEDICTION AT THE SECOND CORONATION OF HENRY, SON OF HENRY II.

THE better to ensure the succession, Henry II. caused his eldest son to be crowned King by the Archbishop of York at Westminster on June 15, 1170. Great offence was thereby given to the King of France, because his daughter Margaret, Prince Henry's wife, had not been consecrated with her husband. Henry and his Consort were therefore crowned together at Winchester on August 22, 1172.





According to the earlier ceremonial, the Sovereign, before his Coronation, slept one night in the Tower. The next day he went in procession to Westminster, by way of Tower Hill, Cornhill, Ludgate Hill, Fleet Street, and the Strand, which is, as far at least as the Strand and City are concerned, the same route, though in reverse order, as that of the post-Coronation procession of 1902. At a brief interval, the Queen-Consort followed the King. On his arrival at Westminster Palace, the Sovereign kept vigil, and was instructed by the Dean (formerly the Abbot) of Westminster in the Abbey services of the ensuing day. The next morning, the King and Queen, wearing their Parliamentary robes, entered Westminster Hall and held solemn court, seated on the King's Bench. On the table before them were laid the Regalia, brought in by the high officers of State and the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster. At this point the Regalia were distributed to the proper officers, who were to bear them in the Procession. The proceedings in Westminster Hall and the Procession therefrom to the Abbey have been given up since the Coronation of George IV.

#### THE ENTRANCE INTO THE CHURCH.

At the West Door of the Abbey the full brilliancy of the scene first manifests itself. At that historic portal it is the custom for the civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries who bear the Regalia to meet the King and Queen. Thence, preceded by the choristers singing the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord," they advance up the Nave and through the Choir to the Theatre, which the clergy and great officers cross.

The spectacle that greets their Majesties on their entrance into the Abbey is of unexampled splendour. Within the Presbytery are the Princesses of the Blood, and in the transepts the Peers and Peeresses, in crimson velvet and ermine, occupy their separate galleries. At the last Coronation the faithful Commons were seated in a gallery





THE ELEVATION OF EDWARD THE ELDER AT HIS CORONATION  
AT KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, WHITSUNDAY, 901.

*Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.*

THE ANOINTING OF EDWARD THE MARTYR AT HIS CORONATION  
BY ST. DUNSTAN AT KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, '975.

*Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.*

THE CHAMPION AT THE CORONATION BANQUET OF HENRY V., PASSION SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1413.

*Drawn by Allan Stewart.*

Henry V. was crowned by Thomas FitzAlan, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster.—[A description of the Champion's Service will be found in the Appendix.]





RICHARD I. DELIVERING THE CROWN TO THE ARCHBISHOP BEFORE THE ACT OF CROWNING, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1189.

*Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.*

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION was crowned at Westminster by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury. Just before the act of crowning, it is usual for the Dean of Westminster to take the Crown from the altar and to give it to the Archbishop, who places it on the Sovereign's head. Hoveden relates, however, that Richard himself took the Crown from the altar and handed it to the Archbishop. That chronicler gives the following description of the ceremony: "The Archbishop covered his head with a linen cloth, hallowed, and set his cap thereon, and then, after he had put on his royal garment and his uppermost

robe, the Archbishop delivered him the sword with which he should beat down the enemies of the Church; which done, two Earls put his shoes upon his feet; and having his mantle put upon him, the Archbishop forbade him, on the behalf of Almighty God, to presume to take upon him this dignity except he faithfully meant to perform those things which he had there sworn to perform. Whereunto the King made answer that by God's grace he would perform them. Then the King took the Crown beside the altar and delivered it to the Archbishop, which he set upon the King's head."





## THE HISTORY OF THE REGALIA.

Drawn by G. Amato.

BY the foundation charter of Edward the Confessor, the Convent of Westminster kept the English Regalia until the Reformation, when the most valuable portion was removed to the Tower. Part of the Regalia was lost by King John during his passage of the Wash (3). In 1303, Richard de Podlicote, a monk of the Abbey, stole the Regalia. He and his accomplices covered their theft and the jewels in a crop of hemp purposely sowed in the cloisters (1). James I. showed the jewels at the Tower to the King of Denmark (2). In 1649, the Trustees of the Commonwealth made a minute inventory of the Regalia, and caused them to be broken up, with the exception of the Coronation Spoon, which is still preserved (5). In 1661, new insignia were made, and in 1671 one Colonel Blood became friendly with the keeper of the Jewel-house, and seizing a favourable opportunity, murderously attacked the old man and made off with the crown and other jewels. The robbers were arrested at the Tower gates, and the crown recovered. Blood was pardoned and given a pension of £500 a year (6). In 1841, the Regalia were nearly destroyed by fire at the burning of the Round Tower, but rescued through the exertions of the Tower warders (4).





THE TAKING OF THE OATH BY EDWARD THE CONFESSOR,

Crowned Easter Day, 1043, at Winchester, by Eadige, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Aelfric, Archbishop of York. Westminster Abbey was afterwards appointed by the Pope, on an application from the Confessor, as the place of Coronation.

THE CROWNING OF EDWARD I.

Edward I. was Crowned with Queen Eleanor, Sunday, August 19, 1274, at Westminster, by Robert Kilwardby Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE SECOND OBLATION BY EDWARD II.,

Crowned with Queen Isabella on Shrove Sunday, February 25, 1308, at Westminster, by the Bishop of Winchester. Edward II. offered a golden figure of a pilgrim, a conceit suggested by the legend of the Confessor's ring.





1. THE ORATION OF HUBERT WALTER, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,  
AT THE CORONATION OF JOHN, ASCENSION DAY, MAY 27, 1199.

2. THE LITANY AT THE CORONATION OF HENRY III., AT GLOUCESTER  
CATHEDRAL, ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE, OCTOBER 28, 1216.

*Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.*

(1) JOHN was crowned by Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster Abbey. This Coronation was marked by the magnificent oration of that prelate, who proclaimed that the election of a Sovereign was more important than hereditary succession. He argued thus in order to discount the claim of Arthur, the rightful heir.—(2) Henry III. was twice crowned; first, at ten years of age, with a plain gold circlet, by the Bishop of Winchester at Gloucester, as Westminster was in the hands of Louis of France; and for

the second time by Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, on Whit-Sunday, May 17, 1220, at Westminster Abbey. After the second Coronation the youth asked Robert Grossteste the precise grace wrought by the Uction. Grossteste replied in a letter addressed "to his most excellent Lord Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Count of Anjou," that Uction had a sacramental character, and conferred a special dignity on Monarchs who enjoyed the privilege.



John of Gaunt.

The Lord of the Manor of Farnham Royal:  
To Present Glove.A Baron of the Cinque Ports:  
To Carry the Canopy.The Countess of Norfolk:  
To be Marshal of England.The Earl of Pembroke:  
To Carry Spurs and Second Sword.The Countess of Pembroke:  
To be Napier.

THE FIRST RECORDED COURT OF CLAIMS: JOHN OF GAUNT HEARING THE PETITIONS BEFORE THE CORONATION OF RICHARD II., 1377.

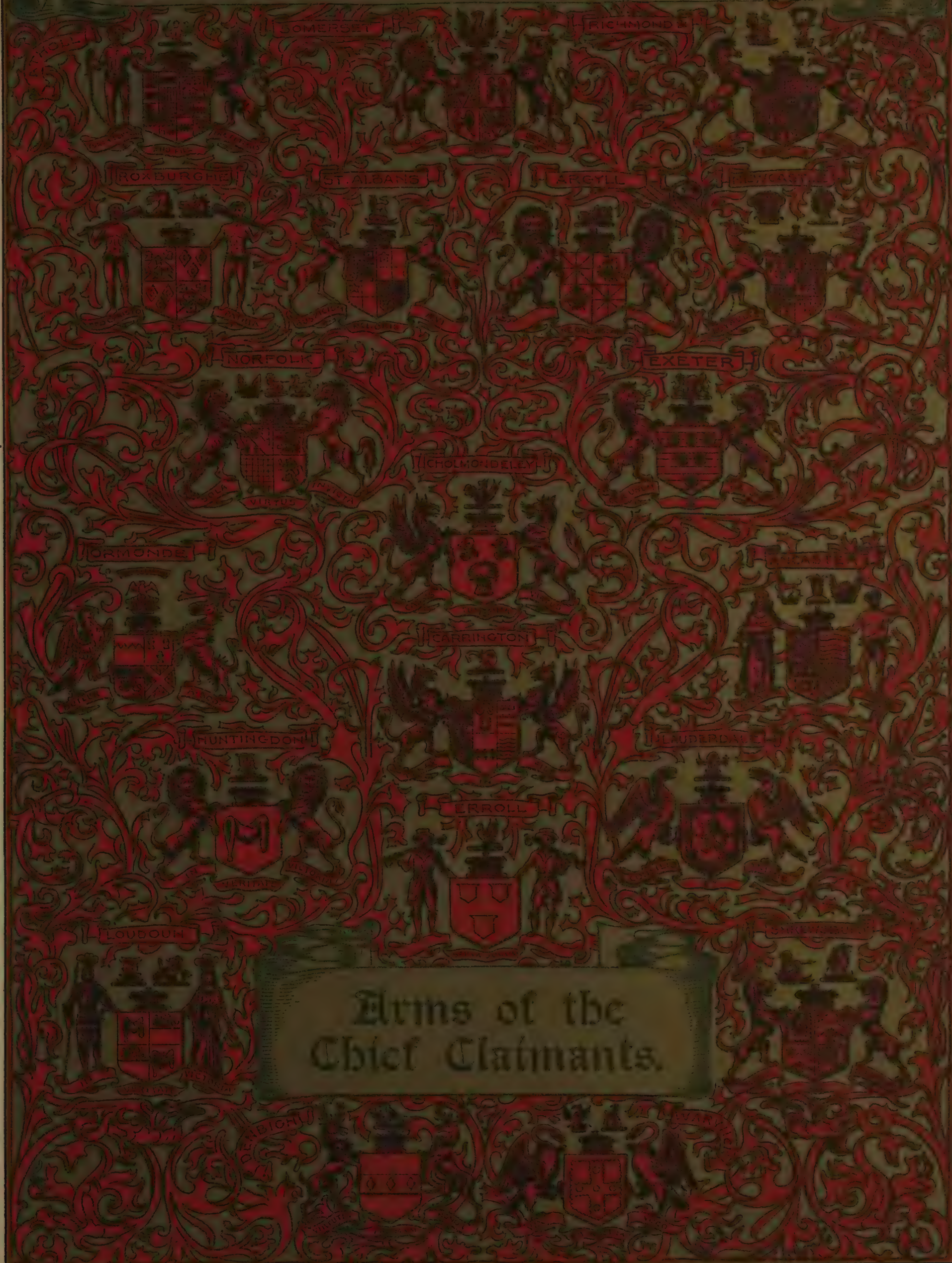
*Drawn by T. Walter Wilson, R.I.*

THE Court of Claims of Richard II., the first of which we possess a complete record. was presided over by the King's uncle, John of Gaunt, acting as Steward of England. The Court sat in the White Hall of Westminster Palace. The Constablership was claimed by and granted to Thomas de Woodstock, in right of his wife. The Countess of Norfolk claimed to perform the office of Marshal of England by her deputy, the Earl of Strigul, but it was decided that the office was vested in the King. The Lord of the Manor of Farnham Royal claimed to present the Glove and to support the King's right arm while

he held the Rod. The petition granted on this occasion is now made by the Lords of the Manor of Workop. John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, claimed to carry the Gilt Spurs and the Second Sword, but he, being a minor, was permitted to act through his guardian, the Earl of March. William de Latimer and his ward, John Mowbray, of Axholme, claimed the office of Almoner. William was permitted to perform the office as John's guardian. The Barons of the Cinque Ports claimed to carry the Canopy over the King, and the plea was allowed. There were various other claims, the chief of which are described elsewhere.



# Court of Claims, 1902



## Arms of the Chief Claimants.

DUKE OF ATHOLL, TO BE LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.  
 DUKE OF SOMERSET, TO CARRY THE ORB.  
 DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, TO CARRY SCEPTRE WITH DOVE.  
 DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, TO BEAR STAFF OF ST. EDWARD.  
 DUKE OF ST. ALBANS, TO BE ASSIGNED PLACE AS HEREDITARY MASTER FALCONER.

DUKE OF ARGYLL, TO CARRY ROD AS HERITABLE MASTER OF HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD OF SCOTLAND.  
 DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, TO PROVIDE GLOVE FOR KING'S RIGHT HAND AND SUPPORT HIS MAJESTY'S RIGHT ARM WHILE HOLDING SCEPTRE.  
 DUKE OF NORFOLK, TO BE CHIEF BUTLER OF ENGLAND.

MARQUIS OF EXETER, TO BE ALMONER.  
 MARQUIS OF CHOLMONDELEY, TO BE LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.  
 MARQUIS OF ORMONDE, TO BE CHIEF BUTLER OF IRELAND.  
 EARL OF ANCASTER, TO BE LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.  
 EARL CARRINGTON, TO BE LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.

EARL OF HUNTINGDON, TO CARRY SWORD OF STATE.  
 EARL OF LAUDERDALE, TO BE HEREDITARY STANDARD-BEARER OF SCOTLAND.  
 EARL OF ERROLL, TO BE LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND.  
 EARL OF LOUDOUN, TO CARRY GOLDEN SPURS.

EARL OF SHREWSBURY, TO PROVIDE GLOVE, TO SUPPORT HIS MAJESTY'S RIGHT ARM, TO BE PRESENT AS LORD HIGH STEWARD OF IRELAND, AND CARRY WHITE STAFF.  
 EARL OF DENBIGH, TO BE GRAND CARVER.  
 EARL OF WARWICK, TO BE GRAND PANNETER.





THE RECESS AFTER THE CORONATION OF RICHARD II., VIGIL OF ST. KENELM, JULY 16, 1377.

*Drawn by A. Forestier.*

RICHARD II. was crowned by Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster Abbey. The Sovereign, according to the usual custom of Communicants, had to go through the ceremony fasting, and this, together with the strain of the service and the weighty vestments, often proved a severe trial to the Monarch's strength. It is therefore not surprising that Richard II., who was only eleven years old, was, as Walsingham states, worn out with very great fatigue, and was borne back to the Palace on the shoulders of his soldiers. The Recess is not properly a part of the Coronation Service, which is completed

by the Sacrament. Immediately after Communicating, the Sovereign proceeds to a traverse, formerly situated below the feet of the faithful Commons, who 'sat above the altar, to exchange the Imperial Mantle for the Royal Robe. He reappears, wearing the Crown, and bearing in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and in his left the Orb, and passes in procession through the choir to the West Door of the Abbey in like order as he came. Until William IV., Edward's Crown was exchanged in the traverse for the Imperial Crown, to be worn during the banquet. The Crown of actual Coronation is now retained.



Earl of Warwick,  
Grand Panneter.Lord Fitzwalter,  
Chief Dapifer, or Sewer.Lord Mayor,  
with Gold Cup.Lord of Manor of Addington,  
with Dish of Dillegroust.Prince of Wales,  
with Sword of the Church.The Lord Marshal,  
with Sceptre.High Constable,  
with Sword of Justice.

Earl of Arundel, Chief Butler.

Lady of Great Wimondley, Chief Cupbearer.

Lady of Heydon, with Towel, Ewer, and Basin.

## THE BANQUET IN WESTMINSTER HALL AT THE CORONATION OF HENRY IV.

Drawn by T. Walter Wilson, R.I.

HENRY IV. was crowned by Thomas FitzAlan, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the day of the Translation of St. Edward, October 13, 1399. Until William IV., English Coronation ceremonies concluded with a magnificent banquet in Westminster Hall. According to Froissart: "By the King [Henry IV.] stood the Prince holding the Sword of the Church, and on the other side the Constable with the Sword of Justice, and a little above, the Marshal with the Sceptre; and at the King's board sat two Archbishops and seventeen Bishops." The chief banquet claims were: By the Earl of Oxford, to be Chamberlain, and to serve water; by the

Lord of the Manor of Heydon in Essex, to hold a towel (later, to hold a ewer and basin also); by the Lord of the Manor of Kibworth Beauchamp, to be Grand Panneter (to carry salt-cellar and carving-knives); by the Lord of the Manor of Great Wimondley, to serve the first cup; by the Lord of the Manor of Nether Bilsington, to be Chief Butler; by the citizens of London, to assist in the office of Botelry; by Dymoke, Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, to be Champion; by the Lord of the Manor of Addington in Surrey, to serve a mess of dillegroust. The several additional claims, preferred at various Coronations, are described on the opposite page.





VARIOUS SERVICES AT THE CORONATION BANQUET.

1.—THE GRAND CARVER AT THE CORONATION OF WILLIAM II., 1087.

THE office of Grand Carver, which explains itself, was claimed by the Earls of Lincoln, but was merged in the Crown at the accession of Henry IV., and has since then become extinct.

2.—THE NAPIER AT THE CORONATION OF QUEEN ELEANOR, 1236.

THE office of Napier, who had charge of the napery for the King's table, was claimed by the Lord of the Manor of Ashley in Norfolk, and first belonged to the family of the Hastyngs, Earls of Pembroke.

3.—THE HERBSTREWER AT THE CORONATION OF STEPHEN, 1135.

THE office of Herbstrewer dates from the days of the Norman Kings, when such a functionary was found in every nobleman's house. It was last performed at the Coronation of George IV.

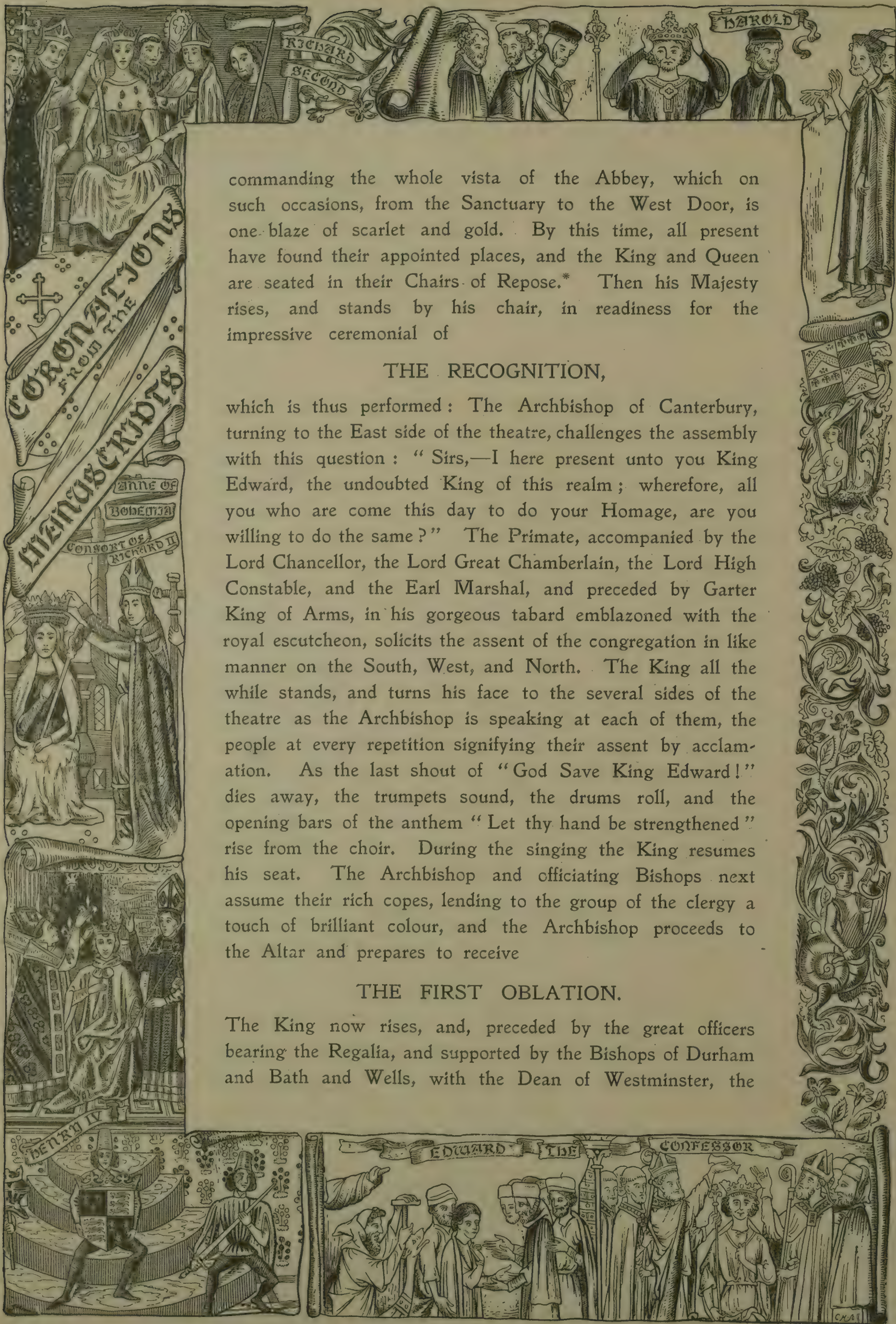
4.—THE WAFERER AT THE CORONATION OF HENRY II., 1154.

THE office of Waferer, whose duty was to bring wafers for the King to eat during the second course, was claimed by the Lord of the Manor of Liston in Essex. Under Henry II. this office was discharged by the De Liston family.

5.—THE CHIEF LARDINER IN THE TIME OF EDWARD III.

THE office of Chief Lardiner, whose duty is to provide the meat for the dinner, retaining as a fee the remains of the feast, was claimed by the Lord of the Manor of Scoulton in Norfolk, which is held by Grand Sergeanty of keeping the King's Larder on the day of his Coronation. In the reign of Edward III., Margaret, widow of John de Burdeleys, held this Manor "by the service of coming to the King's Larder on the Coronation Day with a knife in her hand to serve the Lardiner's office."





commanding the whole vista of the Abbey, which on such occasions, from the Sanctuary to the West Door, is one blaze of scarlet and gold. By this time, all present have found their appointed places, and the King and Queen are seated in their Chairs of Repose.\* Then his Majesty rises, and stands by his chair, in readiness for the impressive ceremonial of

#### THE RECOGNITION,

which is thus performed: The Archbishop of Canterbury, turning to the East side of the theatre, challenges the assembly with this question: "Sirs,—I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted King of this realm; wherefore, all you who are come this day to do your Homage, are you willing to do the same?" The Primate, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, and preceded by Garter King of Arms, in his gorgeous tabard emblazoned with the royal escutcheon, solicits the assent of the congregation in like manner on the South, West, and North. The King all the while stands, and turns his face to the several sides of the theatre as the Archbishop is speaking at each of them, the people at every repetition signifying their assent by acclamation. As the last shout of "God Save King Edward!" dies away, the trumpets sound, the drums roll, and the opening bars of the anthem "Let thy hand be strengthened" rise from the choir. During the singing the King resumes his seat. The Archbishop and officiating Bishops next assume their rich copes, lending to the group of the clergy a touch of brilliant colour, and the Archbishop proceeds to the Altar and prepares to receive

#### THE FIRST OBLATION.

The King now rises, and, preceded by the great officers bearing the Regalia, and supported by the Bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells, with the Dean of Westminster, the

\* For the arrangement of the Abbey and the positions of the royal chairs, see the plan and description in the Appendix, on page 51.





THE INVESTITURE OF EDWARD III. WITH THE PALLIUM.  
Coronation on Candlemas Day, 1327, at Westminster, by Walter Reynolds,  
Archbishop of Canterbury.



THE EXHORTATION ADDRESSED TO EDWARD IV.,  
Crowned on St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1461, at Westminster, by Thomas Bourchier,  
Archbishop of Canterbury.





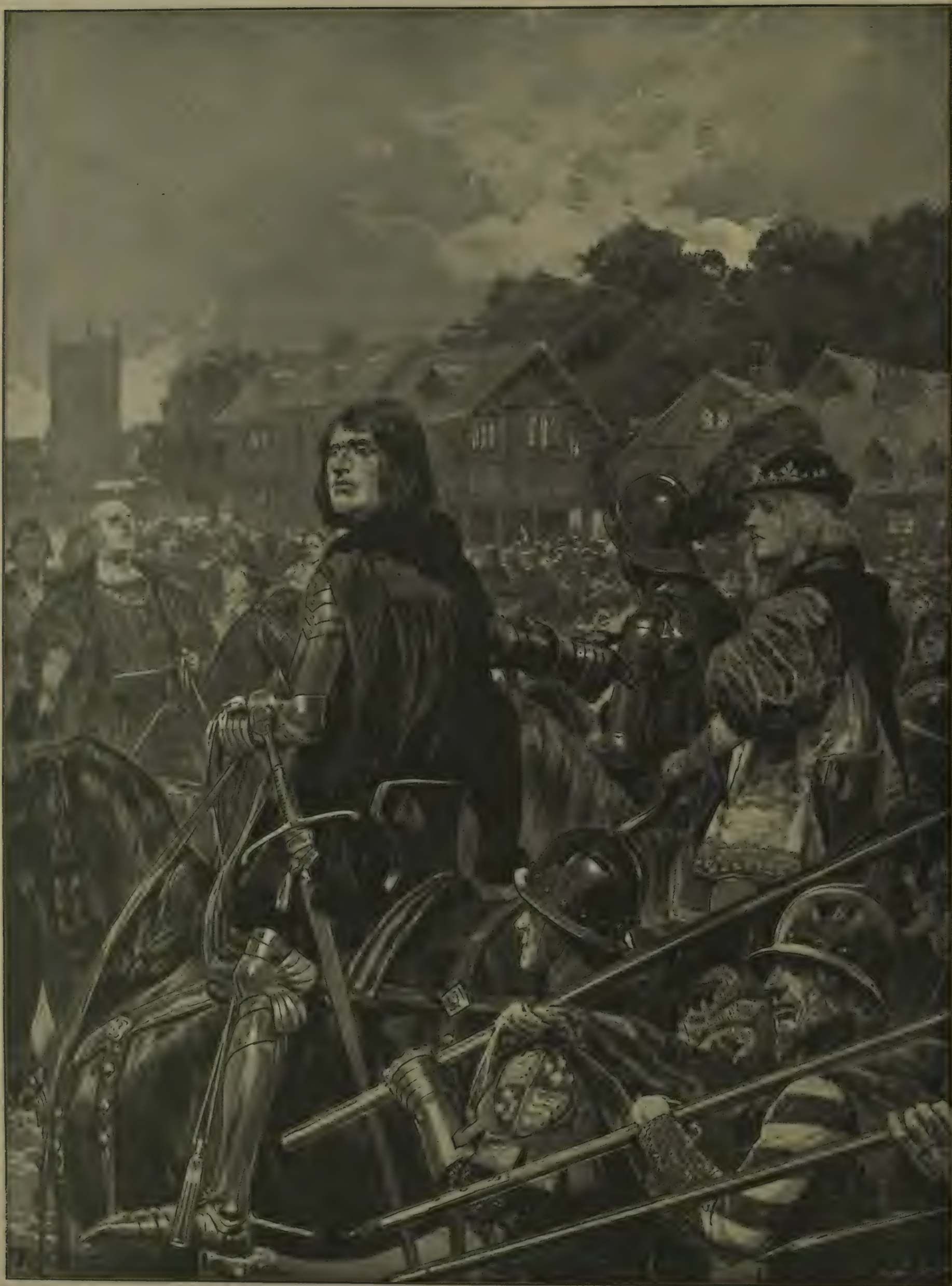
THE PRESENTING OF THE SPURS AND SWORD AT THE CORONATION OF HENRY VI., ON ST. LEONARD'S DAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1429.

*Drawn by S. Begg.*

HENRY VI. was crowned at the age of nine by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was afterwards crowned King of France in Paris by the Cardinal Bishop of Winchester, December 1431. The ceremonies of the Spurs and Sword immediately follow the Uncion, and in preparation for them the Sovereign is invested with the Colobium Sindonis, and the Supertunica. The Buskins, and Sandals, followed, but these have not been worn since the Coronation of George II. In the earliest times, the Spurs were buckled on the Sovereign's heels by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and immediately taken

off to prevent any entanglement in the long robes; but in later times a King's heels have been touched with the Spurs, whereas a Queen Regnant merely places her hand upon them. The Sovereign next receives the Sword-belt over the Supertunica. The actual girding with the Sword is the duty of the Lord Great Chamberlain; but this was performed for Mary I. by her consecrator, the Bishop of Winchester. Elizabeth and Anne were also girded, but in the case of William and Mary only the husband wore the Sword. Queen Victoria simply held the Sword while the Archbishop recited the "Accipe Gladium."





THE ONLY UNCROWNED KING OF ENGLAND: EDWARD V., ACCOMPANIED BY HIS UNCLE, RICHARD CROOKBACK,  
RECEIVED OUTSIDE LONDON BY THE LORD MAYOR, MAY 4, 1483.

*Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.*

EDWARD V. became King at the age of thirteen, on the death of his father, Edward IV., which took place on April 9, 1483. While the new King was on his way from Ludlow to London to be crowned, his uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, proceeded to York, where he held a funeral service for his late brother, and swore allegiance to Edward V., calling upon the neighbouring gentry to do likewise. He then went on to meet his nephew, whom he conducted to London with every mark of loyalty. Outside the City, the

royal party were met by the Lord Mayor and citizens, to whom Richard presented the youth as their rightful Lord and King. Edward V. was lodged in the Tower, from which he never again came forth. Many dates for his Coronation were fixed and postponed, while Richard was securing his own position on the throne, which he formally seized on June 26, 1483. The tale of the smothering of the King and his younger brother, Richard of York, by the two hired assassins, Dighton and Forrest, is too well known to be repeated here.





THE CORONATION CEREMONY OF 1902: THE POSITION OF KING EDWARD VII. AT THE TAKING OF THE OATH.  
FROM THE PAINTING BY S. BLGG.





THE PROCESSION FROM THE ABBEY TO THE HALL AT THE CORONATION OF RICHARD III. AND ANNE OF WARWICK.

*Drawn by Allan Stewart.*

RICHARD CROOKBACK and Anne of Warwick were crowned on the sixth Sunday after Trinity, July 6, 1483, by Thomas Bouchier, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster Abbey. The processions between Westminster Hall and the Abbey, going and returning, closely resembled each other. They last took place at George the Fourth's Coronation. An Ashmolean manuscript thus describes Richard the Third's procession: "The Abbots and Bishoppes carried their crosiers in their hands. The Bishop of Rochester bare ye Cross. . . . Then came therle of Northumberland bareheaded, with the Pointlesse Sword naked in

his hand, which signified Mercie. . . . Therle of Kent bare ye second sword with a point . . . which signified Justice to the Temporalltee; the Lord Lovell bare ye third sword . . . with a point, which signified Justice to the Cleargie. Therle of Surrey bare ye fourth sword before the King with a rich scabbard, being called the Sword of Estate. . . . Then followed King Richard, and over his head a canopie borne by four Barons of the Sinque Ports, and on every side of the said King went two Bishoppes; that is to say, the Bishop of Bath and the Bishop of Durham. (Wickham Legg's Transcription.) The Queen followed under the second canopie.





THE RECOGNITION AT THE CORONATION OF HENRY VII., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1485.

*Drawn by Allan Stewart.*

HENRY VII. was crowned at Westminster Abbey by Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had officiated at the two previous Coronations. The second section of the service prescribes that the Sovereign shall be formally presented by the officiating prelate to the people for Recognition; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and Earl Marshal, Garter King of Arms preceding them, goes to all four sides of the theatre—that is, the space formed by the intersection of the choir and transepts of Westminster Abbey. The form of Recognition at the

Coronation of Henry VII. is described in the "Little Device": "The Archbusshop . . . shall say on this wise, Sirs here [is] present Henry rightfull and undoubted enheritor by the Lawes of God and man to the Crowne [and] royall dignitie of Englande w<sup>t</sup> all thinges thereunto annexid and apperteigning elect chosen and required by all three estates of this same Lande to take upon him this said crown and royall dignitie. . . . Will ye Syrs at this tyme give your willes and assentes to the consecracion, Inunction and Coronacion, whereunto the people shall say w<sup>t</sup> a great voice, yea, yea, yea, so be it, King Henry, King Henry, King Henry."



Sword of Spiritual Justice. Sword of Temporal Justice, with Cross. Sceptre. Lord High Constable. Lord Great Chamberlain. Delivering Sword of State. with Rod with Dove.



St. Edward's Staff.

The Spurs.

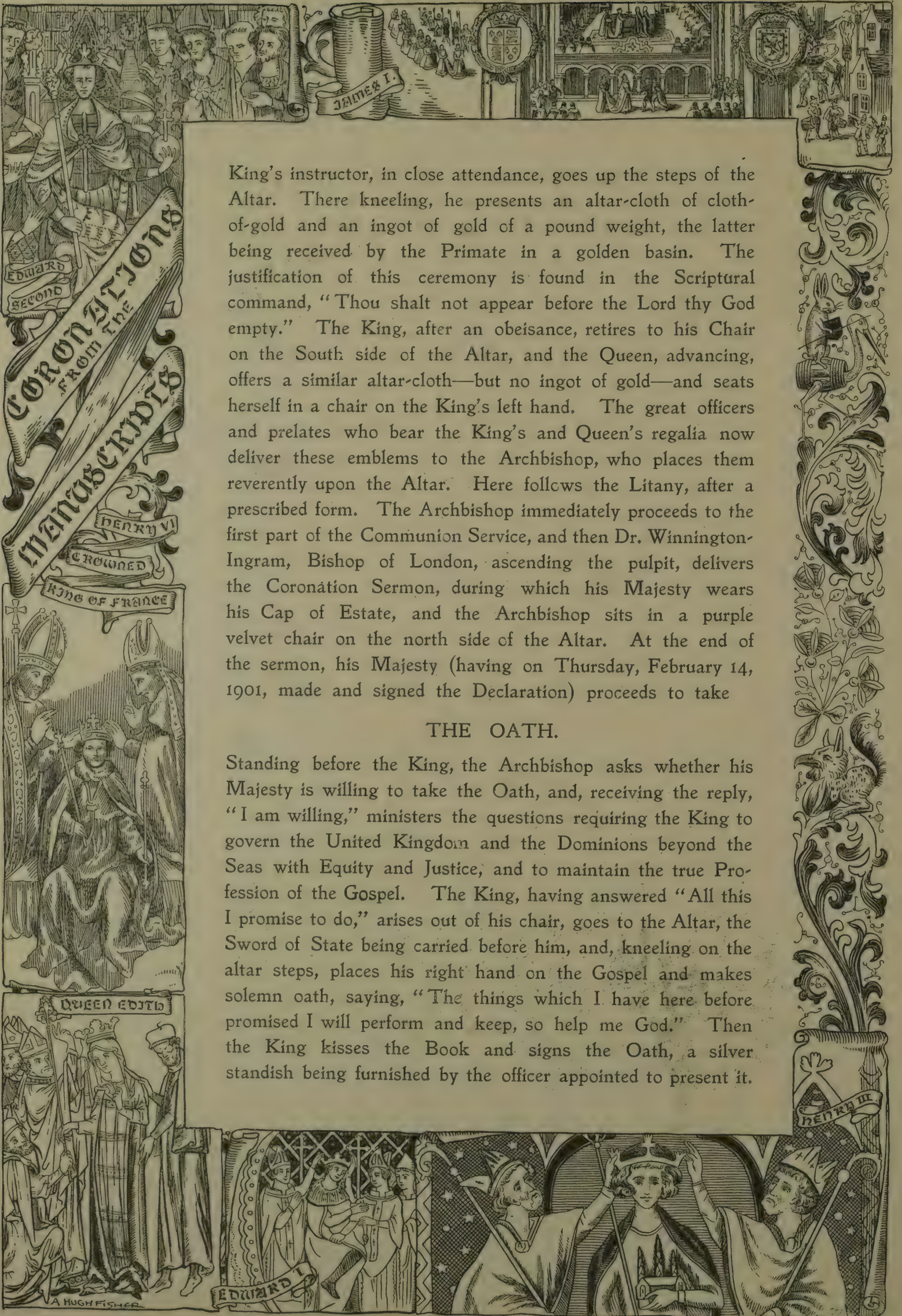
THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGALIA AT THE CORONATION OF HENRY VIII. AND CATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

Drawn by T. Walter Wilson, R.I.

HENRY VIII. and his Consort were crowned by William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, on St. John the Baptist's Day, being also a Sunday and Midsummer Day, 1509. The "Little Device" says that "He [the King] shall come yerly . . . from his chambre into Westminster Hall, where he shall sitt undre cloth of estate in the marble chair." The marble chair mentioned is that known as the King's Bench, where the Sovereign or his judges anciently administered justice. Into this seat the King was raised by the nobles. Here the Monarch awaited the bringing in of the Regalia. For this there were two distinct processions—the first

secular, composed of the Lord Chamberlain and the officers of the Jewel-house, bearing the four Swords and the Gold Spurs; the second ecclesiastical, consisting of the Abbot and Convent (later the Dean and Prebendaries), bearing the remainder of the Regalia. When both sections of the Regalia had been laid on the table before the King, the several parts were delivered to the noblemen who were to bear them in the procession to the Abbey. At the Coronations of William IV. and Victoria, when the procession from Westminster Hall was given up, the Regalia were placed in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey, where the distribution was made.









THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VI., SHROVE SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1547:





THE SERMON PREACHED BY THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER AT THE CORONATION OF MARY I., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1553.

*Drawn by A. Forestier.*

MARY I. was crowned at Westminster Abbey by the Cardinal Bishop of Winchester. Although at the Coronation of 1902 Dr. Ingram, Bishop of London, was chosen to preach the sermon, it is not an invariable rule for the occupant of the See of London to be the Coronation preacher. At the Coronation of Mary I., George Day, the Bishop of Chichester, preached. At that of William and Mary, the Bishop of Salisbury delivered the sermon. At the Coronation of Charles I., Dr. Senhouse, Bishop of Carlisle, chose for his text, "And I will give Thee a crown of Life"—words which were afterwards remembered

as an omen. In the Coronation Order of Queen Victoria the ancient rubric prescribing brevity was omitted. For the sermon the Sovereign sits in a chair on the south side of the altar facing the pulpit, and the two supporting Bishops stand on either hand. In close attendance are the nobles that bear the Swords, and on his left is the Lord Chamberlain. Opposite the Sovereign is seated the Archbishop in a purple velvet chair, which is his only perquisite. During the sermon the Sovereign wears the "Cap of Estate, of crimson velvet turned up with ermines," but George IV. suffered so much from the heat that he remained uncovered.





THE PRESENTATION OF THE GLOVES BY THE LORD OF THE MANOR OF WORKSOP AT THE CORONATION OF ELIZABETH.

*Drawn by A. Forestier.*

ELIZABETH was crowned on Sunday, January 15, 1559, at Westminster Abbey, by Oglethorpe, Bishop of Carlisle. Immediately after the investiture with the Ring, the Lord of the Manor of Worksop presents a pair of rich gloves to the Sovereign. This office, one of the few picturesque feudal services still remaining in the Coronation solemnity, dates back to the Middle Ages, when it was originally attached to the Manor of Farnham Royal, in Buckinghamshire, held by the family of Furnivall. On the dissolution of the monasteries at the Reformation, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Lord of the Manor of Farnham Royal,

exchanged his manor with Henry VIII. for the suppressed Priory and Manor of Worksop, to which his service of presenting the Coronation gloves was transferred. The manor came into the possession of the Howard family, and the Duke of Norfolk is now the Lord of the Manor. The rich glove or gloves must not be confounded with the white linen gloves placed on the hands of the anointed Sovereign to protect the consecrated oil from irreverent contact. The Worksop Manor also gives the right to support the King's right arm while he holds the Sceptre with the Cross, and to hold the Sceptre itself when required.





THE HOMAGE, THE LARGESSE, AND THE GENERAL PARDON AT THE CORONATION OF JAMES I. AND ANNE OF DENMARK.

*Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.*

JAMES I. was crowned with his Consort on St. James's Day, July 25, 1603, by John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, in Westminster Abbey. The Fealty of the Lords Spiritual and the Homage of the Lords Temporal are performed immediately after the Inthronization and Exhortation. The Lords Temporal take off their coronets, kneel before the Monarch according to precedence, and the premier noble of each degree, placing his hands between those of the Sovereign, recites the Oath of Homage. The peer then rises, touches the crown on the King's head, and kisses him on the left cheek.

Until George II. it was the custom for the Lord Chancellor to proclaim a general pardon, "the effect whereof was that his Majesty did offer a pardon to all his subjects who would take it, under his broad Seale" (Fuller). This was done during the Homage; but James the Second's Pardon was deferred until the meeting of Parliament. While these two ceremonies were proceeding, the Treasurer of the Household scattered the Princely Largesse, in the form of commemorative medals, at four sides of the theatre. (All the medals thus distributed from the time of Edward VI. are depicted on page 6 and described in the Appendix.)





### THE ANOINTING

is begun with the hymn, "Come Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," after the singing of which the Archbishop, laying his hand on the Ampulla containing the oil, prays for the blessing and sanctification of the Monarch. Such is the impressive preliminary to the service which is, in reality, the most sacred and significant rite of the whole Coronation Order. Although, in later times, the importance of the ceremony of anointing has been somewhat over-shadowed by the crowning, which partakes more of a temporal character, the Uncion is the most ancient form of "sacring" a King, and has, indeed, the highest sanction of divinity. To the noble music of Handel's "Zadok the Priest," the King, rising from his devotions, goes to the Altar in the same order as for the First Oblation; and there is divested of his crimson Parliamentary robes. He then ascends King Edward's historic chair, which stands in the middle of the Sanctuary, and over his Majesty is held a rich Pall, supported by four Knights of the Garter habited in the dark blue mantles of their order. The King is now anointed by the Archbishop with the consecrated oil poured from the Eagle's beak into the Spoon, and, thereupon, while his Majesty kneels at the faldstool, the Archbishop invokes a blessing upon him. In ancient Coronations, the Sovereign was here invested with the Colobium Sindonis, an undergarment of fine cambric; and with the Supertunica, a closed cope of cloth-of-gold woven with rich patterns; and over these was put the Sword-belt.

### THE SPURS AND SWORD.

At the conclusion of the Blessing, the Dean of Westminster brings from the Altar the Gilt Spurs, symbolising the King's knighthood, and hands them to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who touches the King's heels with them. The Monarch forthwith sends them back to the Altar. Here follows what







HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. AS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE 10TH HUSSARS.

FROM THE PAINTING BY H. W. KOERKOR.





THE ANOINTING OF CHARLES I. BY GEORGE ABBOT, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ON CANDLEMAS DAY, 1626.

*Drawn by A. Forestier.*

IT had been the intention of Charles I. to be crowned with his Consort, but Henrietta, being a Roman Catholic, refused to be consecrated. The ceremony of Unction immediately follows the Oath, and is performed by the Archbishop, who formerly anointed the Sovereign on the palms of the "hands, . . . on his brestes, in the middes of his back, on his two sholders, on his two elbowes, and on his head with the said oyle making a crosse" Little Device). Since William IV., the Sovereign is anointed only on the head and hands. The oil, which is poured from the beak of the Eagle, or Ampulla, into the Coronation Spoon, has since Anglo-Saxon

times been applied by the Primate's thumb, in the form of a cross. After the Unction, the Dean of Westminster dries with a piece of cotton-wool or fine lawn (which is afterwards burnt) all the places anointed, except the head, whereon a linen coif, used as late as George III., was placed to protect the oil from irreverence. Charles I. is described by Fuller as being in his "hose and doublet of white satten (with ribbons on the arms and shoulders to open them)." As there is now no anointing on the breast, the special undervestures with loops are not used. A pall of silk or cloth-of-gold is held over the Sovereign, seated in St. Edward's Chair, by four Knights of the Garter.





THE PRESENTATION OF THE BIBLE AT THE INAUGURATION OF OLIVER CROMWELL AS LORD PROTECTOR, JUNE 26, 1657.

*Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, despite the principles of the Commonwealth, caused himself to be invested and installed as Lord Protector with ceremonies almost equal in splendour to those of a Coronation. St. Edward's Chair was removed for the only time in its history from the Abbey to Westminster Hall. Foreign nations, whose envoys at the Coronation of Queen Victoria were assigned a position of so much importance, were here represented by the Ambassadors of France and Holland. Mr. Speaker presented his Highness with a robe of purple velvet, "being the habit anciently used at the solemn investiture of princes," and

a large Bible. He then girded him with the Sword of State, and, lastly, delivered "the sceptre of massy gold into his hand." The Lord Mayor and the Dutch Ambassador were on his left. The ceremony of presenting the Holy Bible, which immediately follows the crowning, dates from William and Mary, although Macaulay inaccurately supposed it to have been introduced at the Reformation, on the ground that Edward VI., when the three swords were borne in front of him, made the remark that the Sword of the Spirit, by which he meant the Bible, was absent; but this Mr. Wickham Legg discredits as a pious fable.





THE INFORMAL CORONATION OF HENRY VII. BY LORD STANLEY ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF BOSWORTH, AUGUST 22, 1485.

THE Crown used on this occasion was that worn by Richard III. on his helmet during the battle of Bosworth, the last engagement of the Wars of the Roses, and was found under a hawthorn bush at the end of the conflict. Nine weeks later Henry VII. was formally anointed and crowned at Westminster Abbey.



THE ONLY UNCROWNED QUEEN REGNANT OF ENGLAND: LADY JANE GREY SIGNING HER ACCESSION PROCLAMATION, JULY 10, 1553.

THE announcement of the death of Edward VI. was postponed for two days. The following day, July 9, 1553, Lady Jane Grey was declared Queen by the Council. She reigned ten days, and on February 22, 1554, after a seven months' imprisonment, she was beheaded by the order of Mary I.

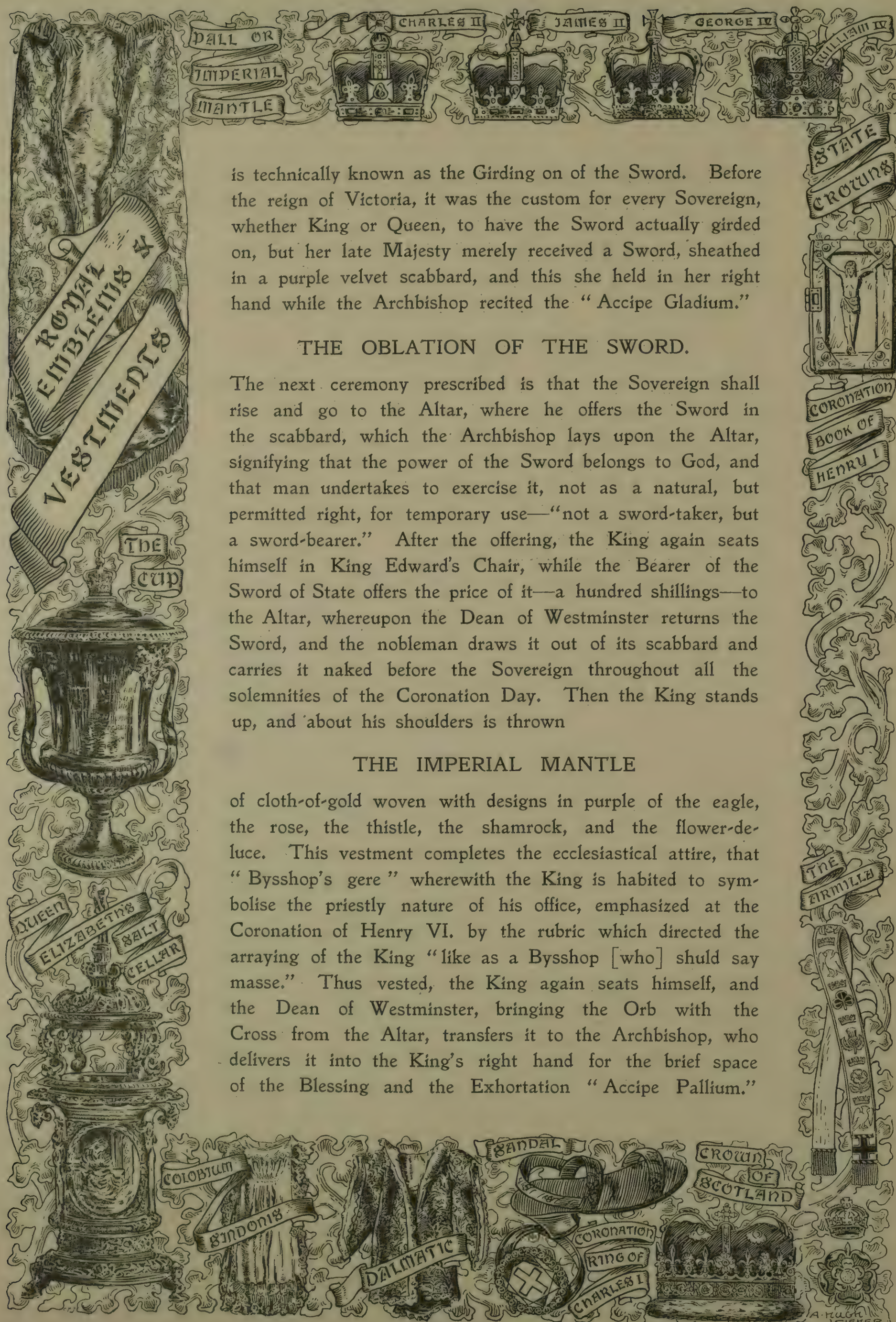


THE LAST PROCESSION FROM THE TOWER: CHARLES II. AND HIS RETINUE ON TOWER HILL, APRIL 22, 1661.

CHARLES II. was crowned "upon Tewesday, the 23rd of Aprill, being St. George's Day," by Archbishop Juxon at Westminster Abbey. The services of the Coronation Day were preceded, from the time of Richard II. to that of Charles II., by a royal progress on the previous day from the Tower of London to Whitehall, a custom which probably originated in an uncrowned King's desire to establish himself in a fortress. The progress of James I. was postponed, and that of Charles I. entirely omitted, owing to the Plague. The route was by Cornhill, Cheapside, St. Paul's, Ludgate Hill, Fleet

Street, and the Strand to Whitehall. It was usual for the Monarch to proceed under a canopy borne by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, but Charles II. had none. This procession was given up by James II. owing to the expense it entailed, but has been partially revived in the Coronation processions of Queen Victoria and Edward VII. The chief points of interest in the illustration are the Serjeants-at-Arms with the royal maces, followed by the representatives of the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine. (For a description of these latter officers see the picture of George the Third's Coronation.)





is technically known as the Girding on of the Sword. Before the reign of Victoria, it was the custom for every Sovereign, whether King or Queen, to have the Sword actually girded on, but her late Majesty merely received a Sword, sheathed in a purple velvet scabbard, and this she held in her right hand while the Archbishop recited the "Accipe Gladium."

### THE OBLATION OF THE SWORD.

The next ceremony prescribed is that the Sovereign shall rise and go to the Altar, where he offers the Sword in the scabbard, which the Archbishop lays upon the Altar, signifying that the power of the Sword belongs to God, and that man undertakes to exercise it, not as a natural, but permitted right, for temporary use—"not a sword-taker, but a sword-bearer." After the offering, the King again seats himself in King Edward's Chair, while the Bearer of the Sword of State offers the price of it—a hundred shillings—to the Altar, whereupon the Dean of Westminster returns the Sword, and the nobleman draws it out of its scabbard and carries it naked before the Sovereign throughout all the solemnities of the Coronation Day. Then the King stands up, and about his shoulders is thrown

### THE IMPERIAL MANTLE

of cloth-of-gold woven with designs in purple of the eagle, the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, and the flower-de-luce. This vestment completes the ecclesiastical attire, that "Bysshop's gere" wherewith the King is habited to symbolise the priestly nature of his office, emphasized at the Coronation of Henry VI. by the rubric which directed the arraying of the King "like as a Bysshop [who] shuld say masse." Thus vested, the King again seats himself, and the Dean of Westminster, bringing the Orb with the Cross from the Altar, transfers it to the Archbishop, who delivers it into the King's right hand for the brief space of the Blessing and the Exhortation "Accipe Pallium."





THE CHOIR OF THE CATHEDRAL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(See also the description on page 100.)





THE INTHRONIZATION OF THE QUEEN CONSORT AT THE CORONATION OF JAMES II. AND MARY OF MODENA, ON ST. GEORGE'S DAY, APRIL 23, 1685.

WHEN the Queen Consort is crowned and has received all the regal ornaments, she "ariseth and goeth from the Altar supported as before by ye two Bishops, and so up to ye Theater: and as she passeth by ye King on his throne, she boweth herself reverently to his Majestie, and then is conducted to her own throne, and without any farther ceremonie taketh her place in it, reposing herself there until ye anthem is ended." (Order of James II.) James II., being a Roman Catholic, commissioned Sancroft to modify the Protestant service. Accordingly, the Communion office and several prayers were omitted.



THE CROWNING OF THE QUEEN CONSORT AT THE CORONATION OF JAMES II. AND MARY OF MODENA

JAMES II. and Mary were crowned by William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster Abbey. The crowning of a Queen Consort takes place immediately after the Inthronization of the King, when the Queen proceeds to a faldstool placed between St. Edward's Chair and the altar, attended by the "Greate Lady being nigh unto her for her instruccion and comfort." (Little Device.) The Queen's circlet of gold, which she wears until the time of her anointing, is removed by the great lady attending, and then the Archbishop pours the oil upon her head. She then receives the Ring, though in the Order of James II. this symbol was bestowed after the crowning. Thereupon the Archbishop crowns the Queen and delivers the rest of the Consort's Regalia. The circlet prepared for Mary of Modena, which a contemporary valuation estimated at £112,000, was richly jewelled. The Crown of State, commonly known as that of Mary of Modena, was worn during the procession from the Abbey to the Hall until 1821.





### THE RING AND THE SCEPTRES.

An officer of the Jewel-house next hands to the Lord Chamberlain a ring set with a magnificent table jewel, on which is engraved the Cross of St. George. This ornament has been poetically called "The Wedding-Ring of England." This he delivers to the Archbishop, who places it upon the fourth finger of the Sovereign's right hand—the ancient "marrying finger"—giving the charge: "Receive this Ring, the Ensign of Kingly Dignity." By the time the "Amen" has been pronounced to this exhortation, the Dean of Westminster is in readiness, bearing the Sceptre with the Cross and the Rod with the Dove. The top of the Sceptre with the Cross rises into an arched crown, out of which issues a mound, formed of a huge amethyst, with a girdle of jewelled gold, and surmounted by a cross pattée of stones. The Rod with the Dove is also of gold, with three splendid bands thickly encrusted with jewels, widening at the top into a golden mound, encircled with diamonds. Over all, alighting upon a cross, is a white dove. Meanwhile, in pursuance of an ancient and picturesque tradition, the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, on bended knee, performs the feudal service, in virtue of which he holds his lands, of presenting the Sovereign with a pair of rich gloves. These the King puts on; and then the Sceptre with the Cross is given into his right hand, as the emblem of Kingly Power and Justice, while in his left is placed the Rod with the Dove, symbolising Equity and Mercy.

Now approaches the supreme moment of the day's ceremonial, when the ultimate emblem of regality will be placed by the Southern Primate on the head of the anointed King to show forth that sanction which the Church, representing the Heavenly Power, accords to the earthly power of the Monarch.

### THE CROWNING.

The interest of the vast and brilliant assemblage, already on tiptoe of expectation, is now centred upon the venerable







THE OBLATION OF THE SWORD BY WILLIAM III. AND MARY II., APRIL 11, 1689.

*Drawn by T. Walter Wilson, R.I.*

WILLIAM AND MARY were crowned by Henry Compton, Bishop of London, at Westminster, Sancroft having refused to officiate. Since the time of Lanfranc, the duty of royal consecration has, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, devolved upon the See of London. The Coronation of William and Mary was singular from the fact that they were crowned as joint Sovereigns, and in view of this a second chair, similar in design to that of St. Edward, was made for the Queen. The Oblation of the Sword has, since William and Mary, immediately followed the Girding-on. The sword offered, technically called the Sword of

State, was originally the King's own sword. It is so mentioned in the Coronation Orders of Charles I. and James II., and in former Orders. This sword had a purple scabbard, and it is curious to note, in the service of Queen Victoria, that the great Sword of State was replaced by another in a purple velvet scabbard, which was then used in the Girding, Oblation, and Redemption, and was afterwards carried naked before the Queen for the rest of the solemnity. William and Mary, being vested with equal sovereignty, proceeded together to the altar and offered the sword. The chief peer redeems the sword from the clergy at the usual price of a hundred shillings.





THE FIRST OBLATION AT THE CORONATION OF ANNE, ST. GEORGE'S DAY, APRIL 23, 1702.

*Drawn by A. Forestier.*

ANNE was crowned at Westminster Abbey by Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen Regnant was thirty-seven years of age, and was so infirm that she was carried in a chair in the longer processions. The First Oblation is made by the Sovereign after the Recognition. In the rubric of the previous Coronation it is laid down that the Sovereign goes down to the altar, and kneeling (in the earlier rubrics, grovelling) upon the steps, offers a pall and an ingot or wedge of gold of a pound weight. The pall is handed to the Sovereign by the Lord Great Chamberlain,

who has received it from the Master of the Great Wardrobe, and the ingot is delivered by the same officer, who has taken it from the hands of the Treasurer of the Household. The Archbishop, standing, receives both offerings one after the other, the pall to be laid upon the altar, and the ingot to be placed in a basin, and likewise laid upon the altar. The ingot of gold, which commemorates the offering of the Magi, is not invariable. Henry VII. and Edward VI. offered £24 in gold. Edward II. had his ingot made in the form of a King holding a ring in his hand, in allusion to the legend of the Confessor's Ring.



# GENEALOGICAL

## KINGS & QUEENS

# TABLE OF THE

## OF ENGLAND







THE INTHRONIZATION AT THE CORONATION OF GEORGE I., OCTOBER 20, 1714.

*Drawn by S. Begg.*

GEORGE I. was crowned at Westminster Abbey by Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury. After the Sovereign has been anointed and crowned and has received all the ensigns of royalty, he is blessed by the Archbishop. While the "Te Deum," which follows the Benediction, is being sung, the Sovereign, crowned and bearing the Sceptre with the Cross and the Rod with the Dove, goes to the Chair of Repose at the foot of the steps of the throne. After the "Te Deum," the Monarch, accompanied by the Archbishop and attended by the supporting Bishops and the Dean of Westminster, preceded by the four

Swords, escorted by the great officers, the Peers Spiritual in their caps and the Peers Temporal in their coronets, ascends the theatre and is lifted up into the throne, or inthronized. Standing among the nobles about the King are the Kings of Arms, who, though not nobles, are permitted in virtue of their office to assume crowns at the moment when the King is crowned and the Peers put on their coronets. Near the King's person are also two gentlemen representing the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine, a survival of the time when the kingdom of France was in the hands of the English Sovereign. These are distinguishable by their Caps of Estate.



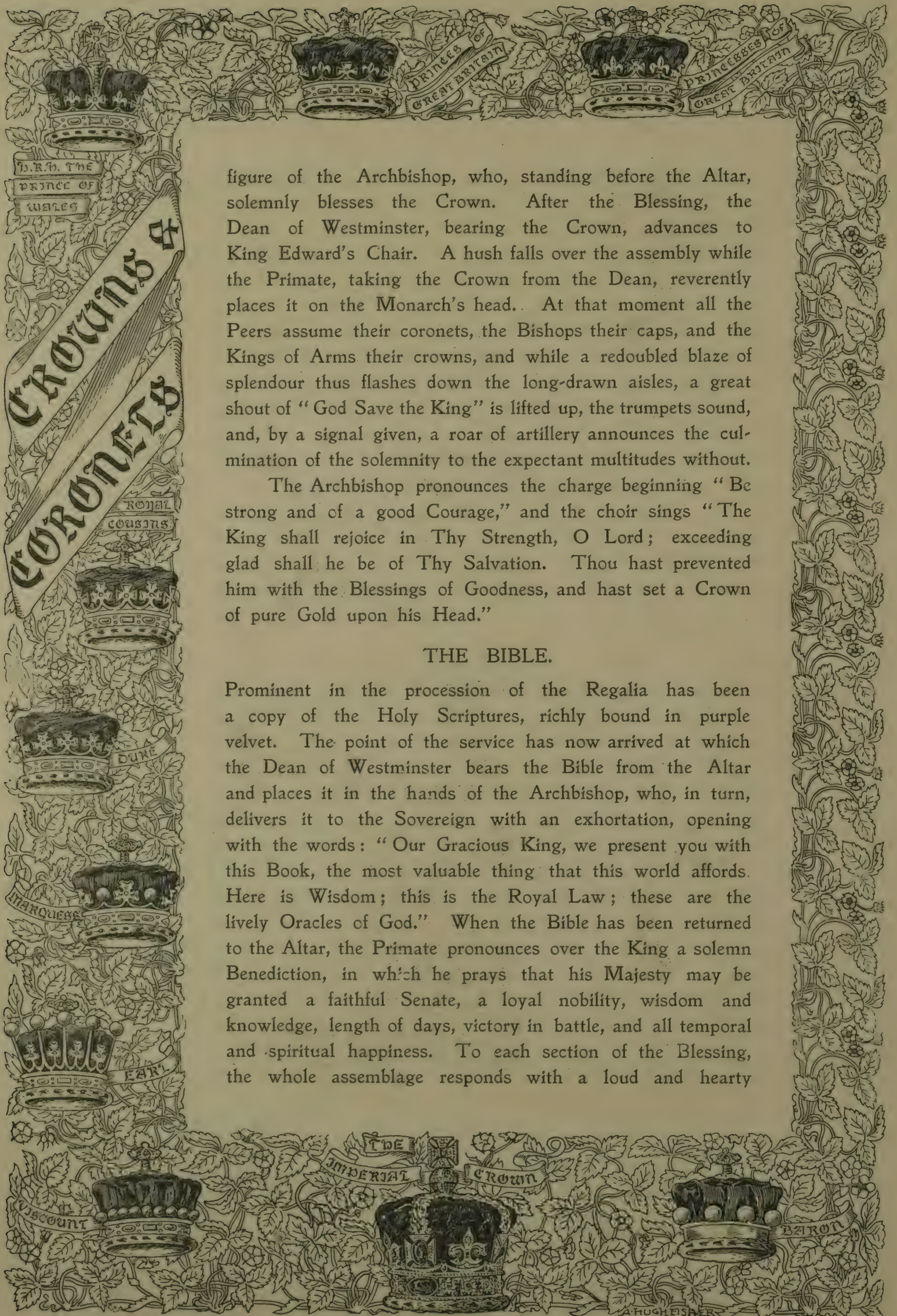


figure of the Archbishop, who, standing before the Altar, solemnly blesses the Crown. After the Blessing, the Dean of Westminster, bearing the Crown, advances to King Edward's Chair. A hush falls over the assembly while the Primate, taking the Crown from the Dean, reverently places it on the Monarch's head. At that moment all the Peers assume their coronets, the Bishops their caps, and the Kings of Arms their crowns, and while a redoubled blaze of splendour thus flashes down the long-drawn aisles, a great shout of "God Save the King" is lifted up, the trumpets sound, and, by a signal given, a roar of artillery announces the culmination of the solemnity to the expectant multitudes without.

The Archbishop pronounces the charge beginning "Be strong and of a good Courage," and the choir sings "The King shall rejoice in Thy Strength, O Lord; exceeding glad shall he be of Thy Salvation. Thou hast prevented him with the Blessings of Goodness, and hast set a Crown of pure Gold upon his Head."

#### THE BIBLE.

Prominent in the procession of the Regalia has been a copy of the Holy Scriptures, richly bound in purple velvet. The point of the service has now arrived at which the Dean of Westminster bears the Bible from the Altar and places it in the hands of the Archbishop, who, in turn, delivers it to the Sovereign with an exhortation, opening with the words: "Our Gracious King, we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is Wisdom; this is the Royal Law; these are the lively Oracles of God." When the Bible has been returned to the Altar, the Primate pronounces over the King a solemn Benediction, in which he prays that his Majesty may be granted a faithful Senate, a loyal nobility, wisdom and knowledge, length of days, victory in battle, and all temporal and spiritual happiness. To each section of the Blessing, the whole assemblage responds with a loud and hearty



The Old Parliament House.

The Hall.

The Abbey, 17th Century.



Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church, 1902.

## THE INVESTITURE WITH THE IMPERIAL MANTLE AT THE CORONATION OF GEORGE II., OCTOBER 11, 1727.

Drawn by Allan Stewart.

GEORGE II. was crowned in Westminster Abbey by William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury. The investiture with the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe, immediately follows the Oblation and Redemption of the Sword. This robe, otherwise called the Pallium, has been used since Saxon times, and is probably the same as the mantle with orphreys of gold mentioned in the inventory of Edward the Third's Regalia. In the "Little Device" drawn up for Henry VII., the rubric describes the pall as "iiij square woven all with golden eagles." These eagles, which have come down from the earliest English Kings, symbolise

the independence of the Crown. In later reigns the rose and flower-de-luce were introduced; and at the first Coronation after the legislative union of England and Scotland, the thistle was added; and at that of George IV., the first after the legislative union of England and Ireland, the shamrock also appeared. There was no time to embroider the eagles on the robe of James II., and a purple brocaded tissue with flowers of gold frosted and silver trails was used instead. It was formerly usual to line the pallium with ermine, but although Queen Victoria's Coronation rubric prescribes this embellishment, the fur was omitted.





THE CREATION OF KNIGHTS OF THE BATH BEFORE THE CORONATION CEREMONY.

*Drawn by A. Forestier.*

THIS creation is first mentioned in Froissart's description of the Coronation of Henry IV. The ceremony of Investiture as performed at Westminster is described by Sir Edward Walker. After Evensong the novitiates "were lodged in Palletts . . . haveing . . . an Escoccheon of Armes on every Tester. At the floote of every Pallett . . . was a Bathing Tubb covered . . . with a crosse hoope over it. . . . The Roomes being voyded, each bathed himselfe more or less as hee thought fitt and so went to rest" (1). Assuming "Hermitt's habitts," they proceeded again to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where the

heralds brought them up six at a time to kiss the Book, held by Norroy, while the Garter King of Arms read the Admonition (2). Returning, they put on surcoats and mantles. After dining, they proceeded to the Banqueting House to come before their King, who then knighted them six and six, and invested them with the Ribbon of the Order (3). Their swords were then hung round their necks and their heels touched with their spurs. Next they offered and redeemed their swords at the altar (4). At the chapel door stood the King's cook, cleaver in hand, who threatened to hack off the Knights' spurs if they broke their vows (5).





Duke of Normandy.

Duke of Aquitaine

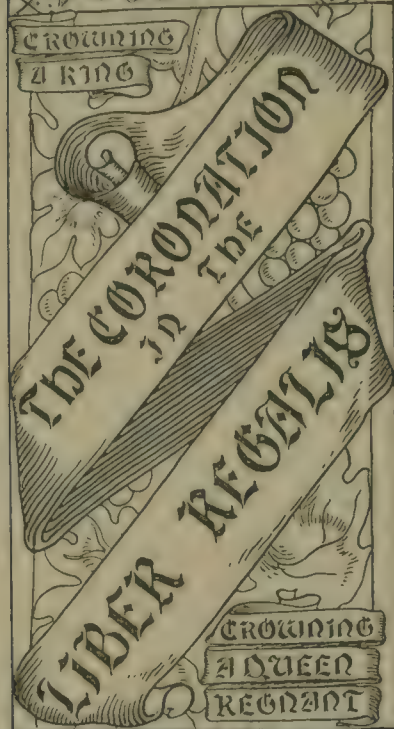
THE PROCESSION FROM WESTMINSTER HALL AT THE CORONATION OF GEORGE III. AND QUEEN CHARLOTTE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1761.

*Drawn by T. Walter Wilson, R.I.*

GEORGE III. was crowned with his Consort at Westminster Abbey by Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury. The procession from Westminster Hall at the Coronation of George III. was remarkable for the last appearance of the gentlemen chosen by the King to represent the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine. These deputies wore crimson velvet mantles lined with white sarsenet, furred with miniver, and powdered with ermine. They each carried also the Cap of Estate, now called the Cap of Maintenance—a peculiar headdress of crimson cloth-of-gold turned up with ermine and gradually narrowing to a peak projecting to the full width of the

brim. Their order in the procession, where they occupied a superior position to the Dukes, seems to indicate that they were quasi-Sovereign Princes. At the Coronation of George I. the Dukes were represented by a couple of players; and the only part of the spectacle that amused the Jacobites was the jaunty manner in which the sham Dukes clapped on their caps at the moment when the Peers assumed their coronets. George the Fourth's progress from Westminster Hall to the Abbey was the last ever held, and in it the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine were omitted, owing, no doubt, to the fact that in 1800 England abandoned all claim to the throne of France.





"Amen." Finally, turning to the people, the prays that the nation may enjoy, under the care, Peace, Plenty, and Prosperity.

Closely following the last "Amen" come bars of the "Te Deum," which is the moment the Sovereign to return, preceded by the Swords, to the Throne of Repose, where he remains until the end of the service. From the beginning of the service the Throne has been unoccupied, but now the King, crowned and holding the Sceptres, moves towards it. With the royalty, he ascends the Theatre, attended by the nobility and the collars of the robes of the Peers and the sweeping blue robes of the Knights of the Garter and the Bath.

#### THE INTHRONIZATION

The Archbishop and Bishops and other high officers of State and the Lords that bear the Sceptres, group themselves about the Sovereign into his throne (a relic of the ceremony of Elevation), and the brilliant throng of costumes and orders combining in pageantry. While the Archbishop repeats the words there is scarcely a stir throughout the vast hall, but as soon as the concluding words have been said, life and motion are imparted to the throng. The Spiritual, with the Archbishop at their head, kneel before the Sovereign.

#### THE OATH OF FEALTY AND HOMAGE

saying: "I, Frederick, Archbishop of Cologne, Bishop of M.), will be faithful and true unto you, our King, and your heirs—Kings or Queens—of the





















































































































